The Bombay Gazette

10,419—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

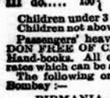
UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. NIZAM	2725	500	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— MALWA	2969	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
L. BUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— BOKHARA	2232	500	H. Weigheil	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3827	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING at COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	600	J. B. Chapman	25th ,,
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	22nd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	400	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 28, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 350	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. Rs. 320	Including wines. With food.
II do.... 340		II do.... 350	
III do.... 150		III do.... 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,,II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
,,II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,304	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	552	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,304	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent. Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	About 4th Aug
WESTOW HALL	J. Colfin	2,700	400	,, 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 30th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 4th Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 21st Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,, 28th Oct.
WESTOW HALL	T. Colfin	2,700	400	,, 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,261 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 21, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. Telegrams on arrival, including Names and Addresses, telegraphed [illegible] two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nogapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Mureh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 6th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Bombay, 28th July, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE. S. S. THESSALY.

THIS steamer will sail on 1st August for Antwerp, and has accommodation for a few saloon passengers on reasonable terms.—Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA. and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,

First introduced into India by TREACHER & CO. (Limited), and prepared at their MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. and O. Steamers, Clubs, Messes and Co-operative Stores throughout India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld).

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

[illegible] COOPER and Co.'s Branch [illegible] Street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M. (Bombay time). GRAND OPTICAL REPRESENTATION, by the celebrated PROFESSOR WILLIAM DOERING. Not to mistake with so-called Panoramas, Dioramas or other such representations. For full particulars see handbills and programmes.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS:—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Sir Richard Temple's New Work on Asia	13 4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, New Edn., 1882	3 12
Norriss' Physiology of the Blood	13 4
Lady's Hand-book of Fancy Needlework	3 4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. Jan to June, 1882	4 4
Lethbridge's Higher Education in India	3 4
Haye's Riding on the Flats and Cross Country, New Edn., 1882	6 12
Buzzard's Diseases of Nervous System	9 8
Temple's India in 1880	10 0
Do. Men and Events of my Time in India.	10 0
Esmarch's Surgeon's Hand-book for Wounded in War	17 8
Longmore's on Gun Shot Injuries	20 0
Carter on Spirillum Fever	13 4
Edis' Diseases of Women	8 0
The Forester, or Practical Treatise on the Planting, Rearing, and General Management of Forest-Trees; by J. Brown, New Edn., Enlarged and Improved	22 8
Continuous Railway Brakes, a Practical Treatise on the several systems in use in the United Kingdom, their Construction and Performance; by M. Reynolds	5 12
Blue-Book, Railway Returns of Accidents and Casualties to 31st March, 1882	7 0
Cunningham's British India and its Rulers	6 12
Annual Intelligence; by G. J. Romanes (Int. L. Series)	3 4
The State and the Church; by Hon. A. Elliot	2 4
Dictionary of Popular names of Plants which Furnish the Natural and acquired wants of man; by John Smith	8 12
Catechism of Modern Elementary Chemistry; by E. W. Volckxson	2 0
The Training of Teachers and other Educational Papers; by S. J. Laurie	4 12
Rough Recollections of Military Service and Society, 2 vols.; by Lt.-Col. B. D. Ramsay	13 4
Wholesome Cookery, by Madame Mary De Joncourt	2 4
Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children; by Meigs and Pepper	17 8
Marvin's Russian Advance towards India with a Map	10 0
Nettleship's Students Guide to Diseases of the Eye, New Edn., 1882	4 12
Gee's Hall, Marking of Jewellery	3 4
Mrs. Mayburn's Twins; by the author of "Helen's Babies"	0 12
Fun's Comical Creatures, Drawn by E. Griset.	0 12
Instructions to Surveyors of Ships, appointed by Board of Trade	3 4
Eng. Men of Letters, Gray; by E. M. Goose	1 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE. 26, Medow-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. has adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S

REVISED CATALOGUE OF SPECIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, COMMON DOMESTIC REMEDIES, INVALID APPLIANCES, DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, TOILET REQUISITES GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

IS now ready, and may be had free on application, or sent post free to any part of India.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water	...per dozen 0 12
Tonic Water	,, 1 0
Seltzer Water	,, 1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ...	,, 1 0
Ginger Ale	,, 1 8
Raspberryade	,, 1 0
Aerated Water	,, 0 12
Potash Water	,, 0 12
Lithia Water	,, 1 8
Vichy Water	,, 1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM of CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY, AND FANCY GILDED FURNITURE, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBA OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES of various sizes, FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT. KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.			CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs. a.
16 0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily...	16 0
	The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.		
30 0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	30 0
	Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.		
33 0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	33 0
	This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.		
26 0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	26 0
	A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.		
18 0	... Fine ...	PORT ... Portugal...	18 0
	A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.		
	N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.		
21 8	... Fine Old ...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	21 8
	This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.		
17 0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	17 0
	Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, FALKLAND-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above Company has been started in Bombay, and is conducted under European management. We are now prepared to undertake WASHING for Steamers, Hotels and Clubs, at the CHEAP RATE of Rs. 3 per 100 pieces. Special arrangements made with Hotels and Clubs who desire to have their guests' linen washed, by us Any further information can be learned by calling on the MANAGER, or by letter addressed to the AGENT, American Steam Laundry Company.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

THE extraordinary increase in the demand for these excellent fruits has induced the undersigned to order out a specially large supply which is now offered at reduced rates for cash only.

Apples	per tin	Rs. 0 7	Plums	per tin	Rs. 0 15
Do.	per doz.	,, 5 0	Greengages	per doz.	,, 11 0
Apricots	per tin	,, 0 15	Grapes		
Pears	per doz.	,, 11 0	Strawberries	per tin	,, 1 0
Peaches			Pineapple (whole)	per doz.	,, 11 8

PROVISION CASH STORES.

Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.

8, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.

W. J. ESSAI.

THIN WOOLLEN CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.

DAY OR LOUNGE SUITS

Fancy Angola or Summer Home Spuns ... ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 48

VISITING COATS

Blue or Black, Fancy Diagonal Matt and Crape Cloth ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 42

FROCK COATS

Blue or Black, in all the materials now worn ...Rs. 42 to Rs. 55

TROUSERS

A large Selection of the latest Productions in Cashmere, Fine Angola, &c., for general or special wear ...Rs. 16 to Rs. 22

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO. TAILORS, OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. BOMBAY.

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have a very superior stock of Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns, and Cheviots suitable for wear during the MONSOON.

They have also a large and superior assortment of Stout Diagonals for Morning or Visiting Coats, and gentlemen requiring a garment well cut and made, the quality of which can be guaranteed, are respectfully requested to inspect their stock.

Their New Catalogue, containing simple instructions for self-measurement with patterns of materials, will be forwarded to Mofussil residents on receipt of an application.

ASQUITH & LORD, THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are:—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Canal running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	3 years	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 ,,	,, 60
Do. third	6 ,,	,, 100
Do. fourth	6 ,,	,, 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bar, Doab Canal, Amritsar, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order, R. HOME, LIEUT.-COL., R. E., *Offg.* Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

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THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

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NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL, Rs. 1,00,000

IN 1,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Rupees 25 per share to be paid on allotment, the remainder by calls of not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than one month between each call.

DIRECTORS:

D. GOSTLING, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect.
RAGOONATH NARAYAN KHOTE, Esq., J. P., Merchant.
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Esq., director of the New Prince of Wales S. & W. Company, Limited.
General Managers: Messrs. F. & A. SORABSHAH & Co.
Solicitors: Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and LITTLE.
Bankers: The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

THE object of this Company is to purchase the Tile Factory of Messrs. F. and A. SORABSHAH at Sewree, to add considerably to it, and to carry on the business of Tile manufacturing in all its branches.

The demand for Mangalore Tiles has greatly increased in Bombay, and it has been ascertained that similar Tiles can be turned out in Bombay at less cost than they can be procured from Mangalore.

With the use of steam power and improved machinery a return of not less than 20 per cent. per annum may be reasonably expected.

This estimate is based on the average selling rate of Rs. 65 per 1,000 Tiles, whereas the present price is Rs. 90, at which figure the profits would be considerably over the above estimate.

The vendors agree to guarantee a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for three years, their shares and commissions to remain as security for such guarantee.

Nearly half of the required capital has been already subscribed.

Further particulars and applications for shares may be had at the office of the Company, No. 1, DE QUADROS, Apollo-street, Fort.

WANTED.

TWO competent F. A. or B. A. TEACHERS, qualified also to give lessons in music, drawing, painting, levelling, and surveying. For particulars apply to the office of this paper with authenticated copies of TESTIMONIALS and University or College CERTIFICATES which will not be returned. Applications will be received up to the 10th August only.

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For full information apply

T. D. DREWET, M. E., Consulting Engineer, Surveyor, and Valuer, No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th June, 1882.

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TO BE LET, from 15th August till the 14th October only, a very desirable and well furnished BUNGALOW, situated in Upper Colaba. It is entirely open to the westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 130 only. For further particulars apply to

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1882, at 6 o'clock p.m., Bombay time.

A. A. CONROY, Honorary Secretary.

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BEING

A SELECTION OF

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FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

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SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS-MAKERS,

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. SOLD 5,61,036 of their celebrated SEWING MACHINES in 1881. Their salient features sell them, their intrinsic merits make their popularity lasting, and their customers advertise them. Catalogues post free. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.—Hunyadi Janos, Vichy, Pulina, and Friedrichshall, at B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s PHARMACY, 17, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, 2 Teakwood JOLLY BOATS. Apply to SHALABHOY TYEBJEE & Co., 18, Apollo-street.

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THE SALVATION ARMY.—For sale, an Arab GALLOWAY, very fast, in single harness, young, sound.—GROS-BEC, care of Printer.

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NOOR MAHOMED, 34, Meadow-street, opposite Nansee Khyraz & Co. Undress Volunteer Uniform, Shoulder Card included, Rs. 5-8 per suit.

PATENT Celluloid Waterproof Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts just received, also Folding Rocking Chairs. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Cash Stores, Fort, Forbes-st.

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INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE—FRESH ARRIVALS.—Pilsner BEER in qts. at Rs. 5-12, pts. Rs. 3-8 per doz.; St. Pauli Beer in qts. at Rs. 6-4, pts. Rs. 4 per doz. Apply to SIGG-SULZER & Co.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of finest Danish Butter, ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-2, and 1 lb. tins Rs. 7-12 per half dozen. Apply to Owen and Okell, 23, Apollo-st., or to W. J. Essai, Cash Stores.

JUST unpacked a small parcel of THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH PENS; a self-feeding reservoir penholder carrying a pen with ordinary nibs, ready for immediate use. Price, Rs. 2 each.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, Treaty Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Bombay

Bombay, 29th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises glassware and crockeryware, handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side-board, whatnots, drawing and dining-room, arm and without arm chairs, reclining and conversation couches, easy, folding, and reclining chairs, pier, circular, oval, tripod, writing, dressing and washing tables, ornamental centre ottoman, table kerosine lamps, handsome harmonium in good order, handsome 4 posts iron bedsteads, almirah, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, wood horse, disguise articles and cooking utensils, &c.

The property is now lying at [illegible] P.M.

1 handsome Gujarat cow, very large, gives 12 seers of milk daily when in full milk. At present not in milk.

1 handsome fast-trotting grey pegu pony, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong pony-dog-cart with handsome fast trotting bay Arab pony and set of harness.

1 handsome strong Bellary-cart with white top and set of single harness.

1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a lot of band instruments consisting of bombardon, euphonian, bass trombone, cornets, French horns, trumpets, althorn, bass clarionet, alto clarionet, oboe, &c., &c., the property of H. M.'s 19th Regt. Bo. N. I.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF MESS KIT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms valuable mess kit consisting of best silverware, such as sets of table and dessert knives, pattern spoons and forks, tea and egg spoons, marrow and pickle spoons, handsome silver-handle table and dessert knives and forks, fish and butter knives, soup sauce and sugar ladles, large skewers, wine labels, chutney spoons, &c., &c., best electro-plated ware, such as handsome dish covers and curry dishes, egg, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitchers, bread basket, tumbler covers, teapots, handsome 5, 4, and 2 branches, plated candlebra, a set of blackwood strong dining-table in 12 pieces, &c., &c., the property of the Officers' Mess XIth Regt. N. I.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1882.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per do. lb.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

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OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

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Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHAN

THE COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

I

TWENTY-SIX years ago the first competitive examinations for the Civil Service of India were held in London. From the year 1856 till the present time these examinations have been held annually and, with slight modifications, on the same system; and the result now is that about 88 per cent. of the whole Civil Service of India is composed of the officers so selected; Haileybury now claims only 12 per cent., or 118 in all.

This being the case, it may not be uninteresting to see how time has dealt with those who came out in the earlier years of the Competitive system. In the first five years 1856-60 104 officers were appointed. Of these 49 (or 47 per cent.) are dead or have retired, and 55 (or 53 per cent.) are still in the service. As yet only those who came out in 1856 and 1857 are entitled to retire on the full pension, so that the proportion of retirements in those years is, of course, greater than in the three subsequent ones. The figures are—

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	Total.
No. of Appointment.....	20	20	12	20	32	104
No. of Deaths, & Retirements	10	12	4	10	13	49
Percentage	50	60	33	50	41	47
No. of Deaths	6	5	3	7	10	31
No. of Retirements	4	7	1	3	3	18

The percentage of deaths is as follows :—

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	Total.
No. of Appointments ...	20	20	12	20	32	104
No. of Deaths	6	5	3	7	10	31
Percentage	30	25	25	35	31	30
Period .....years	26	25	24	23	32	24

We thus find that the highest percentage of deaths is not among those who have been longest in the country, but in 1859, only 23 years ago, and the next highest is in the last year we have examined, 1860, or only 22 years ago. The years 1857 and 1858 are particularly healthy, with only 25 per cent., and the first year, 1856, is intermediate with 30 per cent.

We find that out of the 31 deaths 20 occurred in India, 4 in Europe, and 1 in Australia, and in the case of 6 persons the place of death is unknown.

In the following list the name, standing, last appointment, salary, province, and cause of removal are given of all those whose names have been removed from the list of the years 1856 to 1860.

No.	Names.	Years' Standing.	Retired. Retiring Pension. Total Service at Death or Retirement.	Last Appointment held.	Salary.	Province.	Cause of Removal.
	26 years' standing, 1st year, 1856, 20 Appointments ; 10 Dead and Retired.						
1	Wells Butler	59	3	Asst. Magt.	500	Bengal ...	Died at Sherghatti.
2	W. Cornell	31	25	Judge	2,500	Bengal ...	Retired on full pension.
3	W. Le Hedly	76	20	Inspg. Genl. of Jails...	2,250	Bengal ...	Died.
4	R. H. M. Warrand	64	8	Joint Magt.	900	N. W. P.	Died at Etawah.
5	R. H. Pomeroy	75	1	Asst. Magt.	500	N. W. P.	Died at Benares.
6	T. H. Thornton, C. S. I....	81	25	Judge Chief Court ...	3,500	Panjab ...	Retired on full pension.
7	Hy. Wilson	66	10	Asst. Settlt. Offr.	1,250	N. W. P.	Died at Fatehgarh.
8	T. Bell	77	19	Deputi. Legal Affairs ...	2,500	Bengal ...	Retired on graded pension.
9	W. G. Pedder	79	23	Municipal Commr.	2,500	Bombay ...	Retired on graded pension.
10	Corn. Daly	63	7		...	Bombay ...	Died.
	25 years' standing, 2nd year, 1857, 20 Appointments ; 12 Dead and Retired.						
11	H. D. Sweeting	58	1	Asst. Magt.	500	Bengal ...	Died at Rangpur.
12	S. H. Boult	59	2	Asst. Magt.	500	N. W. P...	Resigned on gratuity.
13	T. Walton	76	10	Judge	2,500	Bengal ...	Died at Faridpur.
14	W. Oldham	77	20	Magt. and Coll.	2,250	N. W. P...	Retired on graded pension.
15	J. W. Furrell	63	6	Joint. Magt.	700	Bengal ...	Resigned in India.
16	F. S. Robertson	57	29	Magt. and Collr.	2,250	N. W. P...	Retired on full pension.
17	W. H. Newnham	82	23	Judge	2,333	Bombay...	Retired on full pension.
18	J. W. S. Wyllie	69	13	Under-Secy. For. Dept.	1,500	India	Resigned 69 Died in England 70.
19	R. B. Worthington	74	21		...	Bombay...	Retired on graded pension.
20	A. B. Falcon	76	19	Judge			
21	R. Taylor	77	20	Inspr. Local Offices of Account	2,500	Bengal ...	Died at Murshidabad.
					2,200	India	Retired on graded pension.
						Bombay...	Died.
22	H. M. Thelwall	58	1				
	24 years' standing, 3rd year, 1858, 12 Appointments ; 4 Dead and Retired.						
23	C. W. Carpenter	76	18	Commr.	2,500	N. W. P...	Killed at Jabalpur by fall.
24	W. Wavell	77	19	Magt. and Collr.	2,250	Bengal ...	Retired on graded pension.
25	H. C. Sutherland	78	20	Judge	2,500	Bengal ...	Died at Bakarganj.
26	S. M. Moens	81	23	Judge	2,500	N. W. P...	Died at Aligarh.
	23 years' standing, 4th year, 1859, 20 Appointments ; 10 Dead and Retired.						
27	H. Le P. Wynne	74	15	Resident Kashmir	2,500	India	Died in Calcutta.
28	H. Morris	67	8	Asst. Magt.	500	N. W. P...	Retired on Medical pension.
29	Geo. Eaghagan	77	18	Secy. to Bd. of Rev. ..	2,500	Bengal ...	Died in Calcutta.
30	T. F. W. Smith	70	11	Asst. Magt.	500	Bengal ...	Died at Mainmansingh.
31	C. G. Sperling	61	2	Asst. Magt.	500	N. W. P...	Died in England.
32	E. H. Whinfield	79	20	Magt. and Collr.	2,250	Bengal ...	Retired on graded pension.
33	W. C. Eades	60	7	Joint Magt.	700	Bengal ...	Retired on Medical pension.
34	J. Ward	74	15	Addl. Judge	2,000	Bengal ...	Died at Dinajpur.
35	A. Brown	60	1	Student	400	Bengal ...	Died in Calcutta.
36	A. M. Macgregor	65	6	Joint Magt.	700	Bengal ...	Died.
	22 years' standing, 5th year, 1860, 32 Appointments ; 13 Dead and Retired.						
37	C. G. Walker	69	9	Sub. Collr.	1,166	Madras ...	Died at Melbourne.
38	W. J. Mulligan	66	6	Joint Magt.	700	N. W. P...	Died at Saharanpur.
39	A. C. Burnell	82	22	Judge	2,333	Madras ...	Retired on graded pension.
40	R. D. Hime	81	21	Magt. and Collr.	2,250	Bengal ...	Retired on graded pension.
				Joint Magt.	1,000	N. W. P...	Retired on Medical pension 71. died 74.
41	C. Twigg	71					
42	W. H. Smith	79	19	Magt. and Collector	2,250	N. W. P...	Died at Paris.
43	C. Montagu	75	15	Joint. Magt.	1,000	N. W. P...	Died at Aligarh.
44	J. Wilson	65	5	Joint. Magt.	700	N. W. P...	Died at Mussoorie.
45	H. C. B. Raban	71	11	Offg. Magt.	1,500	Bengal ...	Died at Chittagong.
46	E. H. Little	71	11		...	Bombay ...	Died.
47	J. E. Armstrong	67	7		...	Madras ...	Died.
48	G. Graham	75	15	Offg. Magt.	1,500	Bengal ...	Retired on Medical pension 75, died at Cannes 77.
49	G. E. Makgill	73	13	Joint Magt.	900	Bengal ...	Retired Medical pension.

It will be seen that the last two years have a much higher percentage of losses than the year 1858, which in 24 years has lost only one-third of its numbers.

If we now pass on from totals to individuals, we miss many a well-known name, while at the same time we find many who died or resigned so early in their career that they never became known in India at all.

In 1856 there were 20 appointments, and of those who came out 10 have died or retired, and 10 still remain. Those who are dead are (1) Wells Butler, the senior Competitioner, who died at Shergatti in Lower Bengal on the 20th June, 1859, only two years after he had come out. He was an officer of the highest promise, and his death was greatly regretted. (2) Wilfred Lucas Heely, who after rising to be Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, died in May, 1876, at 20 years' service. (3) R. H. M. Warrand, died at Etawah, N.-W. P., in October, 1864; he was an able man and a writer of brilliant *vers de société*, but he never did himself justice. (4) R. H. Pomeroy, died at Benares in August, 1857, a few months after he came out. (5) Herbert Wilson, a Settlement Officer of great promise, died at Fatehgarh in June, 1863, at ten years' standing. (6) C. Daly died in February, 1863, in the Bombay Presidency. The four who have retired are : (1) W. Cornell, who rose to be a District Judge in Lower Bengal, and was for 25 years the senior Competitioner in the service on leaving it. (2) Butler's death. He retired in November, 1881. (2) T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., the well-known Secretary to the Punjab Government, who was afterwards a Judge of the Lahore Chief Court, and Officiating Foreign Secretary. He retired in September, 1881. (3) Henry Bell, retired in December, 1877, after becoming Superintendent of Legal Affairs in Calcutta; he is, we believe, practising as a barrister there. (4) W. G. Pedder, the well-known Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who retired in May, 1879, and is now the Revenue Secretary to the India Office.

In 1857 there were 20 appointments, and of those who came out 12 have died or retired, and only 8 still remain. The five who are dead are (1) H. D. Sweeting, a great mathematician, who died in August, 1858, at Rangpur, only a year after coming out. (2) T. Walton, who became a Judge of Faridpur in Lower Bengal, and died there in October, 1876. (3) J. W. S. Wyllie, the brilliant Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, who resigned in 1880 with the intention of entering Parliament, but who failed in his attempt, and died in 1870. (4) A. B. Falcon, who became Judge of Moorshedabad and died in May, 1876. (5) H. M. Thelwall, who died in 1858 in Bombay.

The seven who have retired are (1) Swinton H. Boult, who very soon got tired of the service and resigned in 1859. He became a barrister in London, and wrote an article in *Macmillan* to prove that the Indian Civil Service was all vanity and vexation. (2) W. Oldham, who became Magistrate of Ghazipur and retired in December, 1877, on one of the graded pensions granted by the Secretary of State. (3) J. W. Furrell, who resigned the service in May, 1863, when Joint Magistrate of Saran. (4) E. S. Robertson who retired on a graded pension in March, 1877, when Magistrate of Azamgarh. He is now a well-known writer in Dublin. (5) W. H. Newnham, the Judge of Poona and Agent to the Sirdars of the Deccan, who retired in May of this year. (6) R. B. Worthington, who retired from Bombay in December, 1878 and (7) Robert Taylor, who entered the Accounts Department very early in his career, and resigned with the inspectorship of Local Offices of Account in August, 1877, taking one of the graded pensions offered by the Secretary of State.

In 1858 there were only 12 appointments, and of those who came out 8 still remain, only 4 having died or retired; of these four, three died and one retired. Those who died are (1) C. W. Carpenter, who, after a very promising career as a Government Officer, had just been appointed Commissioner of Jubbulpur when he was killed in a steeple-chase in March, 1876. (2) H. C. Sutherland, who became Judge of Bakarganj, and died in December, 1878. (3) S. M. Moens who died as Judge of Aligarh in July, 1881. The one who retired was (1) W. Wavell, who, when Magistrate of Bogra, took a graded pension in December, 1877.

In 1859 there were 20 appointments, and of those who came out 10 have died or retired, and 10 are still in the service. Of the former 10, 7 are dead and 3 have retired. The seven who have died are (1) H. Le P. Wynne, who after being Under Foreign Secretary became Resident in Kashmir and died in May, 1874, at 15 years' standing. (2) John Geoghegan, who was Under Home Secretary and then Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta. He died in October, 1877. (3) T. F. W. Smith, died at Mymensing in July, 1870. (4) C. G. Sperling died in England in Jan., 1861, after only two years' service. (5) J. Ward, who became Additional Judge of Dinagepur, and died there in November, 1874. (6) Alex. Brown, died while a student in January, 1860. This is the first of the Competitioners who died before even entering on any active duties. (7) A. M. Macgregor, who died when Joint Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta) in January, 1865.

The three who have retired are (1) Hugh Morris, who resigned at 8 years' standing in Jan., 1867. (2) E. H. Whinfield, who resigned when Magistrate of Burdwan in Feb., 1879. (3) W. C. Eades, who resigned after 7 years' service when Joint Magistrate of Chumparan in July, 1866.

In 1860 there were 32 appointments, and of those who came out 13 have died or retired, and 19 still remain in the service. Of the former 13, 10 are dead and 3 have retired. The 10 who have died are (1) C. G. Walker, the first Competitioner who went to Madras, and who was there making a reputation for himself, when he died while on leave at Melbourne in July, 1860. (2) W. J. Mulligan, who died at Saharanpur when Joint Magistrate there in August, 1866. He was one of the Bengal Civilians selected for an Honorary Degree by the Queen's University in Ireland, this year, 16 years after death. (3) Conolly Twigg, who retired when Joint Magistrate of Shahjehanpur in August, 1871, and who died in 1874. (4) W. H. Smith, well known as a Settlement Officer in the N.-W. P. He died at Paris in June, 1879, almost directly after his marriage. (5) E. Montagu, died at Aligarh when Joint Magt. there in August, 1875. (6) J. Wilson died at Mussoorie in September, 1865, when Joint Magistrate of Banda. (7) H. C. B. Raban, who died when Officiating Magistrate of Chittagong in March, 1871 (8) E. H. Little, who died in the Bombay Presidency in February 1874. (9) J. E. Armstrong, who died in Madras in July, 1867. (10) G. Graham, the author of "Life in the Mofussil, by an Ex-Civilian," a most readable book. He retired in bad health in October, 1875, and died about two years later in the South of France. The three who have retired are (1) A.C. Burnell, C. I. E., the famous Sanskrit scholar and palæographist, who has been Judge of Tanjore for the last five years, and has just retired from bad health. (2) R. D. Hime, the first man of his year, who retired when a Magistrate and Collector in Bengal in September, 1881. (3) G. E. Makgill, who resigned in March, 1873, when Joint Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta).

II.—We have now traced the history of all those who belong to the first five years and who have left the service either by death or retirement, and it is time to turn to the living and to see how the survivors have fared. In India, although certain posts carry with them more repute than others, still, in the end, everything is measured by pay, and in estimating the comparative success attended those who still remain as sur earlier ages of Competition, we can really only gauge them by the salaries to which they have attained. This, of course, is merely a measure of their *official* success; any literary, scientific or other reputation they may have acquired, and even any honorific distinctions such as C. S. I's. and C. I. E's. are here left out of consideration. Of course, a Civilian's salary depends also on his standing in the service; so if we divide his monthly pay by the number of years he has served, we obtain a rough estimate of the official appreciation of his merits. Thus Sir C. Aitchison is of 26 years' service and receives Rs. 8,333 a month; his "figure of merit" is therefore 321; and, as this is nearly double that of the Competitioner who comes next to him in merit (Hon. C. D. Field with 189), we may conclude that he has distanced all his competitors by almost half the length of the course.

A list is appended of the surviving Civilians year by year, which gives the province in which they are serving, the appointment they now hold, the salary they receive, and the proportion it bears to the number of years they have served. From this we find that in the first year 1856 Sir C. Aitchison is the most successful with 321, and Mr. Reynolds (Member of the Revenue Board in Calcutta) and W. Brittain Jones (the new Resident at Hyderabad) are equal next with 154 each. Of the men of 1857 Mr. C. A. Elliott, C. S. I., the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is the most fortunate with 166, while Mr. C. Robertson, Secretary to the N.-W.P. Government, is a bad second with 120, and Mr. Quinton and Mr. A. Smith, the Commissioners respectively of Allahabad and Orissa, are third with 117 each. In 1858 Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, the Judicial Commissioner, of the Central Provinces and Member of the G. G.'s Legislative Council, is an easy first with 160; while we have a dead heat for the second place (160) between Mr. D. G. Barkley, and Mr. J. W. Smith, both Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab. In 1859 Mr. Tyrrell, officiating Judge of the High Court, N.-W. P., is first with 157; and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is second with 152. In the last year 1860 the Hon. C. D. Field, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, is first with 189; but Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., Agent of the Governor-General in Central India, runs him hard with 182, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, being a bad third with 136.

Order of Merit.	Names.	Figure of Merit.	Place in Open Competition.	Place in Final Examination.	Out of how many Competitors.	Years.
	1st year, 1855.—20 Appts.—26 years' standing.					
1	Sir C. Aitchison	321	6	...	20	56
2	C. D. Field	189	22	3	40	60
3	Sir L. Griffin	182	18	10	40	60
4	C. A. Elliott	166	14	...	40	60
5	C. Crosthwaite	160	9	...	12	58
6	W. Tyrrell	157	3	10	20	59
7	H. R. Reynolds	154	16	...	20	56
	W. B. Jones			...	20	56
8	D. Fitzpatrick	152	6	5	20	59
9	J. D. Sandford	147	15	...	20	56
10	D. G. Barkley	146	10	...	12	58
	J. W. Smyth		11	...	12	58
11	R. West	140	19	...	20	56
12	H. L. Harrison	136	27	8	40	60
13	J. R. Reid	130	24	9	40	60
14	T. T. Wilson	125	34	19	40	60
15	J. Monro	121	3	...	12	58
16	J. B. Peile	120	10	...	20	56
	C. Robertson		5	...	20	56
17	W. Duthoit	118	6	...	12	58
	T. T. Allen		23	22	40	60
18	J. W. Quinton	117	4	...	20	57
	A. Smith		17	...	20	57
19	W. Wedderburn	115	3	...	40	60
20	L. B. B. King	114	6	17	40	60
	J. Tweedie		15	26	40	60
21	C. W. Watts	109	8	18	40	60
	D. M. Gardner		9	7	20	59
	J. F. Hewitt		20	20	40	60
	T. F. Bignold		21	20	21	59
22	W. S. Foster	106	29	24	40	60
	J. Grose		37	14	40	60
23	C. B. Izon	105	34	11	40	60
	G. M. Macpherson		29	16	40	60
24	H. Beveridge	104	1	...	12	58
	A. P. Howell		7	...	12	58
25	Joshua King	103	25	23	40	60
			12	5	40	60
26	W. M. Tidy	102	19	20	40	60
	F. S. Growse		16	21	40	60
27	H. M. Birdwood	101	17	17	20	57
	W. Young		3	...	20	57
28	J. B. Worgan	100	13	...	20	57
	J. D. Tremlett		9	...	40	60
	C. J. Powlett		10	8	20	59
29	J. S. Armstrong	98	15	15	20	59
	F. Jones		19	19	20	59
	R. M. King		7	7	20	56
30	J. G. Cordery	96	8	...	20	56
	H. E. Perkins		14	...	20	56
31	T. B. Tracy	94	8	...	12	58
32	J. B. Richey	93	19	...	20	57
33	R. Wall	90	15	...	20	57
34	W. Ramsay	90	17	...	20	56
	2nd year, 1857.—20 Appts.—25 years' standing.					
1	W. Young	W.	Dist. Judge 1st Gr. Barell.		2500	107
2	J. W. Quinton...	W.	Comsr. Allahabad Div		2916	110
3	C. Robertson	W.	Secy. to Govt. N. W. P. ...		3000	120
4	J. B. Worgan..	B.	Dist. Judge 1st Gr. Kattak.		2500	100
5	C. A. Elliott, C. S. I.	I.	Chief Comsr. Assam		1166	106
6	H. Wall	W.	Commr. of Excise		2250	90
7	A. Smith	B.	Comsr., Orissa Div.		2916	117
8	J. B. Richey, C. S. I.	Bo.	Magt. 1st Gr. Ahmedabad.		2325	93
	12 Dead and Retired out of 20 or 60 per cent.					
	3rd year, 1858.—12 Appts.—24 years standing.					
1	H. Beveridge	B.	Dist. Judge, 1st Gr., Patna.		2500	104
2	J. Monro	B.	Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Bengal, Offg. Comr. Pers. Adj.		2916	121
3	D. G. Barkley	P.	Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.		3500	146
4	W. Duthoit	W.	Judge, 1st Gr. Offg. Judicial Comsr. Oudh.		2833	118
5	A. P. Howell	I.	Comsr., Berar		2500	104
6	T. B. Tracy	W.	Magt. 1st Gr., Moradabad...		2250	94
7	C. B. Crosthwaite	I.	Judl. Comr., C. P. & Member, G. G.'s Legs. Council.		3833	160
8	J. W. Smyth	P.	Judge, Chief Court, Punjab		3500	146
	4 Dead and Retired out of 12 or 33 per cent.					
	4th year, 1859.—20 Appts.—23 years standing.					
1	D. Fitzpatrick.	P.	Sy. to Govt. of India, Legsl.		3500	15
2	C. W. P. Watts.	W.	Magt., 1st Gr., Offg. Judge, Agra		2500	109
3	D. M. Gardner.	W.	Dist. Judge, 3rd Gr., Offg. 1st Benares		2500	109
4	C. J. Powlett ..	W.	Magt., 1st Gr., Bustl.....		2250	98
5	J. F. K. Hewitt	B.	Comr., Chota Nagpur Div..		2500	109
6	W. Tyrrell	W.	Judge, 1st Gr., Offg. Judge, High Courts. N. W. P.		3600	157
7	J. S. Armstrong	B.	Magt., 1st Gr., Birbhum ..		2250	98
8	H. M. Birdwood	Bo.	Judl. Commr. Sind		2333	101
9	F. S. Growse...	B.	Magt. 1st Gr., Hyderabad.		2250	98
10	T. F. Bignold ..	B.	Dist. Judge, 1st Gr., Chittg.		2500	109
	10 Dead and Retired out of 20 or 50 per cent.					
	5th year, 1860.—32 Appts.—22 years standing.					
1	J. D. Tremlett..	P.	Depy.-Comr., 1st Gr., Offg. Addl. Comr. Jalandhar ...		2210	100
2	C. D. Field	B.	Judge, High Court, Calcutta		4166	189
3	W. R. Larminie.	B.	Magt., 1st Gr., Burdwan ...		2250	102
4	W. Wedderburn	Bo.	Judge, 1st Gr., Poona and Agent for Dekhan		2525	115
5	H. L. Harrison.	B.	Comr. of Police, Calcutta.		3000	136
6	J. R. Reid.....	W.	Magt., 1st Gr., Offg. Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.		2850	130
7	Sir L. H. Griffin K. C. S. I.	I.	Agent, G. G. Central India.		4000	182
8	C. B. Izon.....	Bo.	Judge, 1st Gr., Ratnagiri ...		2325	105
9	J. Grose.....	M.	Magt., 1st Gr., Nellur		2333	106
10	G. M. Macpherson	Bo.	Judge, 1st Gr., Surat		2325	105
11	A. Sells	W.	Magt., 1st Gr., Offg. Judge, 1st Gr., Cawnpore ...		2500	114
12	J. Tweedie	B.	Dist. Judge, 1st Gr., Shahabad.....		2500	114
13	W. Wilson	M.	Mgt. 1st Gr., & Irrig. Accts.		2777	126
14	W. M. Tidy	W.	Magt., 1st Gr., Muzaffarnagar		2250	102
15	F. S. Growse. C. I. E.	W.	Magt., 1st Gr., Bulandshahr		2250	102
16	T. T. Allen	B.	Judge, 1st Gr., Offg. Rem. Legal Affairs		2600	118
17	Joshua King ..	Bo.	Magt., 2nd Gr., Offg. 1st Gr., Ahmednugur		2265	103
18	W. S. Foster ..	M.	Magt., 1st Gr., Godaveri ...		2333	106
19	L. B. B. King	B.	Dist. Judge, 1st Gr., Dinagepore.....		2500	114
	13 Dead and Retired out of 32, or 41 per cent.					

It is also interesting to compare the success of the various competitors in after-life with their success in the examinations of their youth; a list is therefore given of all the above civilians arranged in order of merit (according to the test of proportion of salary to years of service), and with the places they took in the open Competitive and the Final examinations in England; but in the first three years 1856-57-58 there were no Final examinations, so in those years the places in the open Competition can alone be given. From this we find that the 1st of all, Sir C. Aitchison, was 6 out of 20 in his year, a good but not a remarkably high place. The 2nd, Mr. Justice Field, was 22nd out of 40, a way down the list; while the 3rd, Sir Lepel Griffin, was 18th in the same year. The 4th, Mr. C. A. Elliot, was 14th out of 20, and the 5th, Mr. C. Crosthwaite, was 9th out of 12, both of them well into the second half of the list. In the 6th, Mr. Justice Tyrrell, who was 3rd out of 20, we come to the first of the now successful civilians who was also very high in the Competitive examination; but it may be stated at once that the reason why none of those who were highest in the competitions appear in this list is that the first and second in the competitions of each year have all died or retired except Mr. Beveridge, who was first in 1858; by a curious fatality the 3rd is the highest survivor in each year with that one exception, and the third men are Mr. Reynolds now 2nd in his year, Mr. W. Young now 5th, Mr. Monro now 4th, Mr. Tyrell now 1st, and Mr. Wedderburn now 7th.

Number.	Names.	Figure of Merit.	Place in Open Competition.
	26 years, 1st year, 1856, 20 appointments ; 10 still in the service.		
Very high. 1	Sir C. Aitchison K. C. S. I....	321	6
High. 2	H. J. Reynolds	154	3
	W. B. Jones.....	154	16
High. 4	J. D. Sandford	147	15
5	R. West.....	140	19
6	J. B. Peile, C. S. I.	120	10
Low. 7	R. M. King	96	4
8	H. E. Perkins.....		14
10	W. Ramsay.....	89	17
	25 years, 2nd year, 1857, 20 appointments ; 8 still in the service.		
Very high. 1	C. A. Elliott, C. S. I.	166	14
2	C. Robertson	120	5
Average. High. 3	J. W. Quinton	117	4
	A. Smith		17
5	J. B. Worgan.....	100	13
	W. Young		3
Low. Average. 7	J. B. Richey, C. S. I.	93	19
8	R. Wall	90	15
	24 years, 3rd year, 1858, 12 appointments ; 8 still in the service.		
Very high. 1	C. H. T. Crosthwaite	160	9
High. 2	D. G. Barkley.....	146	4
	J. W. Smyth		10
4	J. Monro	121	3
5	W. Duthoit	118	6
Average. 6	H. Beveridge	101	1
	A. P. Howell		7
Low. 8	T. B. Tracy	94	8
	23 years, 4th year, 1859, 20 appointments ; 10 still in the service.		
Very high. 1	W. Tyrell	157	3
2	D. Fitzpatrick.....	152	6
High. 3	C. W. P. Watts	109	8
	D. M. Gardner		9
	J. F. K. Hewitt		20
	T. F. Bignold		21
Average. 7	H. M. Birdwood	101	17
Low. 8	C. J. Powlett	98	10
	J. S. Armstrong		15
	F. Jones.....		19
	22 years, 5th year, 1860, 32 appointments ; 19 still in the service.		
Very high. 1	Hon. C. D. Field	189	22
2	Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.	182	18
High. 3	H. L. Harrison	136	27
4	J. R. Reid.....	130	24
5	W. Wilson	126	38
6	T. T. Allen	118	23
7	W. Wedderburn	115	3
Average. 8	A. Sells	114	6
	J. Tweedie		15
11	J. Grose	106	29
	W. S. Foster		37
13	C. B. Izon	105	34
	G. M. Macpherson		29
15	Joshua King	103	25
16	W. R. Larminie.....	102	12
	W. M. Tidy		19
	F. S. Growse, C. I. E.....		16
19	J. D. Tremlett	100	9

The 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 21st, 26th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, and 10th have died or retired. The 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th & 20th did not come out at all.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, & 20th have died or retired.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, & 20th did not come out in India till the next year. The 10th resigned in England and another was nominated.

The 1st, 2nd, 11th & 12th have died or retired.

The 2nd, 5th, 11th & 12th have died or retired.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, & 20th have died or retired. The 10th resigned in England and another was nominated.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, & 20th have died or retired. The 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th & 20th have died or retired.

The 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 21st, 26th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, and 10th have died or retired. The 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th & 20th did not come out at all.

The 1st, 13th, 19th, 23rd, 30th, 31st, 32nd, and 10th have died or retired. The 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th & 20th did not come out at all.

III.

If we analyse the whole list in one, we find that out of the 55 Civilians—

1 (Sir C. Aitchison) receives more than 300 a month for every year of Service.
0 receive between 200 and 300 for every year of Service
2 (Hon. C. D. Field and Sir L. Griffin) receive between 175 and 200.
6 will receive between 150 and 175.
7 receive between 125 and 150.
32 receive between 101 and 125.
13 receive between 90 and 100.

55 Total.

The half way point in the list is between No. 27 and 28 who receive 114 and 109 respectively, so that we may say that an average civilian receives (when over 20 years standing) 112 Rs. a month for every year of Service that he has completed. The first third of the list ends with 120 and the last third begins with 103, and one may reckon that a fortunate man receives from 120 to 150 a month for every year's service, an average man receives from 103 to 120 a month, and an unlucky man receives from 90 to 120. If any one receives less than 90 or more than 150 he may reckon himself respectively very unfortunate or very fortunate, for both cases are quite exceptional. Any civilian can test his own position in this way, but the test does not apply to those of less than 15 years' service.

Position of each Civilian in his own year.

	Name.	Prov.	Appointment.	Pay.	Proportion of Pay to standing.
	1st year, 1855.—20 Appts.—26 years' standing.				
1	H. J. Reynolds.	B.	Secy. to Govt. of Bl., Offg. Member Bd. of Revenue	1000	154
2	Sir C. U. Aitchison, K. C. S. I.	P.	Lieut. Govr. of Panjab ..... Dist. Judge 1st Gr. Saharanpur	8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

We have had another stagnant day in business. In exports there is nothing whatever doing, and even in imports transactions are materially circumscribed by the irregularity in telegraphic communication. The political advices, moreover, are regarded as the reverse of favourable. People are now beginning to perceive the possibility of the Egyptian being a long business of itself, irrespective of the complications to which it may give rise. So far as Bombay is concerned, it is to some extent fortunate that the matter has come on for settlement at the present juncture when trade naturally is at its lowest ebb, but it is rapidly becoming a question whether we shall have a clear front when business is in a position to revive.

The latest commercial telegrams to hand up to the time of writing are only to the 26th. Consols are ⅛ higher at 99⅛, but French Rentes are unchanged, as also Rupee Paper. Indian Exchange Bank shares are all as last quoted.

Linseed and Rapeseed are both reported dull, and partially 3d per quarter lower. Wheat is flat, but quotations come unchanged except for No. 2 Club Calcutta, in which a decline of 6d. to 9d. is noted.

Cotton in Liverpool continues very active. The sales on Wednesday were estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in American, G. F. and Good Dholleras and Good Omras. Fine Omra ship named *vid* Cape is given at 5 15-16d., and Good with the Good Clause in the same position at 5¼d. To arrive, Americans are 3-64d. to 5-64d. higher, and it seems not unlikely that a squeeze will shortly be felt in high class cotton, of which the supply must now be running into very small compass. In New York prices remain unaltered, both for ready and forward.

Exchange.—The result of the biddings for Council drafts it now appears is that only Rs. 13,10,000 found buyers at 1s. 8d., and although Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 52 3-16d., private messages agree with our own correspondent in quoting 52d. We have again had an extremely quiet market here. In the morning things were made a trifle easier, as banks declined to draw telegraphic at 1s. 8d., but later in the day some 2 lakhs were placed at the rate for September-October delivery. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 8d.	per rupee, ready and forward.	
Do.	Telegraphic ..1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee ready	
Do.	3 months' sight ..1s. 8⅛d.	" forward	
Credits	3 " " ..1s. 8⅛d.	" "	
France	3 " " ..2 12½	" "	

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

Government Paper has weakened materially on the news from home. Sellers of Fours have come out at Rs. 100½, but even at Rs. 100½ at which some paper was offered late in the day, there were few buyers. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 107⅜ to ½.

The Share Market continues very steady with a fair amount of business passing. In Banks there is no change. Press Companies are firm, and in some cases the turn dearer. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are in fair demand, and occasionally Rs. 5 higher.

Cotton is nominally very firm on the strength of the home telegrams, but there is nothing, or next to nothing doing here.

Seeds and Wheat may be regarded as quite nominal in value. Dealers hold such small stocks that they are able to maintain about previous values, but the difficulty about freight prevents buyers operating even if home prices admitted of it.

Freights, so far as shipments of produce are concerned, are quite nominal. Government have taken up almost every steamer available, and it is said will want more, so that there is every probability of little spare tonnage being on the market for sometime to come.

Piece-Goods are very firm, and a fair business is passing, both for ready goods in the bazaar and for future shipment from home. Prices, if anything have a hardening tendency.

Coals are in active demand, especially Cardiff, but sellers decline to work, and no new arrival

...aches	250	2,000	1,000	75		500
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40		500
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30	p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½		520
Branch Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10		1,112½
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50		225
Dhunjera P. & G. Co.	900	300	all	30		1,210
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120		2,775
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300	p.s.	600
Francis Press Co	200	500	all	45	p.s.	570
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35		360
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	to p. s.		1,250
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15		2,400
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	25		
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs.	80	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500		25	503
Volkart's Press Co.....	450	00			50	660

SPINNING AND W... COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	600	90		1,425
Parel S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50		1,250
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs.	10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..		102
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30	p. s	575
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs.	40	745
Bhowanggur Mills ...	1,800	100	100	..		51
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	70	960
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs.	4	703
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000		50	905
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all		nil	502
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,125	500	all	Rs.	25	715
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co.....	1,000	500	400		20	553
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70	p. s.	1,090
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500		50	699
Jowraj Bhaiboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	70	1,055
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	940
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	60	980
Madras United	750	1,000	1,000	100	p. s.	2,225
Mahalukshmi	650	500	Rs.	53		875
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.	8	1,340
Manager Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15	p. s.	2425
Maratgar Goculdas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	80	1,575
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	70	810
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40	p. s.	953
Oriental	1,000	625	625	Rs.	35	725
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500		35	3321
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000		70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	p. s.	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000		50	980
Southern India	900	300	Rs. 30	Rs.	40	640
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000		60	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	45	905

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct		320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-11-6	do		26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do		72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do		32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co....	..	£100	1,000	do		1,040
Do. New 4l Shares	..	£18	196-5-10	do		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	00	1,000	1,000		100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	p.c	114 / 123½
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. Do. New Shares ...	1,000	2,500 / 500	1,500 / 300		225 ...	2,540 / 455
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10	p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5		..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100		..	93
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300		30	435
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50		..	92
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3	p.c.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5	p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10	p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs.	p.s. 10	1,150
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..		3
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..		60
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	all	..		125
Treasier & Co., Ld...	2,000	500	all	Rs.	85	1,000
Thacker & Co., Ld...	1,000	100	100			201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20		..	5

(For Calcutta Commercial see page 7.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air.....	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·0
Dew Point.....	75·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·898
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted = 9).	8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)....	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	74·9
General Direction of Wind*.....WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.	
Amount of wind in 24 hours*.....	427
Rain*	0·39
During month	26·39
" year.....	53·90
Rain fall up to 10½ a.m. of 28th	0·34
From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hilda, 1,135 tons, Captain B. B. Murrell, sailed yesterday for Bussorah in ballast.

The King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
28	Galatia (s)	Allison.....	Liverpool, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Hilda (s)	Murrell	Bussorah.
	Burmah (s)...	Cave	Kurrachee.
	King Arthur (s) ..	Dyer	Persian Gulf.
	Moel Rhiwan	Williams ..	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July ARRIVALS.

23 India (s) ..... Day ..... London, June 11.
Sheila ..... Pearse ..... New York, May 3.
21 Rojmahal ..... Bill ..... Liverpool, April 5.
Plassey ..... Kelly ..... London, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers Counsellor, Hazara, Athabasca and Belgravia.
July 24.—Steamers Eldorado and Kepler. Ship Scottish Minstrel.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia (s)—1 case cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Atlaperia (s)—12 cases yellow metal sheets, Antoba Yeshwant.
Incherhona (s)—128 kegs iron rose nails, Allybhoy Bapoojee ; 35 packages ale, Lyon and Co.
Sicily (s)—50 cases yellow metal braziers, Benn Ashley and Co ; 21 cases claret, Lyon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—1 drum spirit of wine, Gungadass Nagjee.

FROM LONDON.

Columbia (s)—48 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Gwalior (s)—2 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Brindisi (s)—3 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khiva (s)—7 cases chandpagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hughenden (s)—12 cases whisky and 3 cases hocks, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Burmah (s)—4 cases butter and 2 cases hams, Volkart Brothers.
Dryburg Abbey (s)—3 cases hocks, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 15 cases fuse, Mahamedally Noorbhoy ; 31 packages wine and spirit, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 16 casks zinc sheets, Bhicoo Sazbha and Co.
Pekin (s)—144 boxes bar silver (Rs. 4,26,200) and 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,22,330), the Chartered Bank ; 4 cases medicines of sorts, 12 cases cheese and 9 cases oilmanstores, Goolamaly Jewanjee and Co ; 14 cases fooiscap papers, Abdoolaily Abdoorahim and Co ; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,22,570), Oriental Bank ; 10 cases bacon, 1 case hams and 16 cases provisions, Bolton and Co ; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,21,367), H. and S. Bank ; 340 boxes silver coins (Rs. 67,2,000), and 31 boxes silver bars (Rs. 60,000), French Bank ; 15 bales printing papers, A. M. Surufally ; 3 packages printing machines and 1 case materials, K. Hind Press ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Lalldass Chabildass.

FROM GENOA.

Birmenia (s)—10 cases butter, Olcese and Co ; 30 cases, liquor, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Manalla (s)—100 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sicily (s)—252 boxes window glass, Goolamally Abdoollally ; 22 boxes window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Pekin (s)—160 boxes silver coins (Rs. 4,80,000), French Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—175 cases brandy, D. P. Bashaha and Co.
Birmenia (s)—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Hormjee.
India (s)—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

JULY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchirhona (s)—2 hogsheads portwine, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sicily (s)—160 kegs iron rose nails, Abdool Hoosen Noorbhoy ; 26 cases soaps, &c., Essoolally Sumsoodin ; 203 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 15 packages stuff and 25 packages wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 111 boxes window glass, Essoolally Mamoojee.

FROM LONDON.

Dryburg Abbey (s)—25 packages empty pint claret bottles, Soomar Hassam ; 25 drums turpentine, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein.
Pekin (s)—39 cases provisions and 1 case cheese, Hafizoola Fazoolabjoy ; 65 cases oilmanstores, Goolamaly Jeewanjee ; 6 cases dyes, W. M. Macaulay and Co ; 10 cases angostura bitters, H. F. Soares and Co ; 66 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,81,000), and 4 boxes gold bars and Sovs., (Rs. 2,49,280), The C. M. Bank ; 19 cases [illegible] ; 2 cases oilmanstores.

[illegible]

...aches	250	2,000	1,000	75		500
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40		500
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30	p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½		520
Branch Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10		1,112½
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50		225
Dhunjera P. & G. Co.	900	300	all	30		1,210
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120		2,775
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300	p.s.	600
Francis Press Co	200	500	all	45	p.s.	570
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35		360
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	to p. s.		1,250
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15		2,400
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	25		
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs.	80	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500		25	503
Volkart's Press Co.....	450	00			50	660

SPINNING AND W... COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	600	90		1,425
Parel S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50		1,250
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs.	10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..		102
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30	p. s	575
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs.	40	745
Bhowanggur Mills ...	1,800	100	100	..		51
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	70	960
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs.	4	703
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000		50	905
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all		nil	502
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,125	500	all	Rs.	25	715
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co.....	1,000	500	400		20	553
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70	p. s.	1,090
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500		50	699
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Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	p. s.	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000		50	980
Southern India	900	300	Rs. 30	Rs.	40	640
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Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do		32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co....	..	£100	1,000	do		1,040
Do. New 4l Shares	..	£18	196-5-10	do		

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Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. Do. New Shares ...	1,000	2,500 / 500	1,500 / 300		225 ...	2,540 / 455
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10	p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5		..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100		..	93
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300		30	435
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50		..	92
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3	p.c.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5	p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10	p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs.	p.s. 10	1,150
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..		3
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..		60
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	all	..		125
Treasier & Co., Ld...	2,000	500	all	Rs.	85	1,000
Thacker & Co., Ld...	1,000	100	100			201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20		..	5

(For Calcutta Commercial see page 7.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1882.

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Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·0
Dew Point.....	75·1
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Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted = 9).	8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)....	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	74·9
General Direction of Wind*.....WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.	
Amount of wind in 24 hours*.....	427
Rain*	0·39
During month	26·39
" year.....	53·90
Rain fall up to 10½ a.m. of 28th	0·34
From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.	

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

439—Crawford and B.—Harriette Achesina King vs James Stewart King.—A. F. Turner.
435—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jadowjee Munjee vs Dayal Purshotum—Khunderao M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

490-80—Macfarlane and E.—Jeram Hemraj and others vs Dadabhoy Cullianjee and others—Hore C. and B.—Part heard.
3-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Thucker Dayal Jairaj and another vs Thucker Kesowjee Jadowjee—Prescot and W.
324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday vs J. Gordon and others—Crakgie, L. and O. and Hearn and C.
513-80—Khanderao M., for pauper—Karamally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L.—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Vidal, Lieut., 3rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, from Poona.
Sherard, Lieut., Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. Hewett, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 27.

There will be drill for recrints at the Headquarters every morning at 6-30 o'clock (Bombay time), commencing from this day, Saturday, 29th inst. until further orders.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—Vols. F. Shanahan, J. H. Davey, and J. A. Sinclair, to E. Company ; and J. Ryan, to D. Company.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George's Gazette*, July 26.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. R. Davidson, C. S. I., First Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, from 1st August.

Mr. M., Hammick, Acting Head Asst. Collrh Salem, privilege leave for three months from 5th August.

Surgeon-Major A. Porter, M. D., Surg. 4th Dist., privilege leave for two months, from 1st August.

Surg. P. Kinsley, in medical charge Chicacole, privilege leave for one month and twelve days.

Mr. C. M. Mullaly, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Salem, during the absence of Mr. M. Hammick on leave, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Pinto, Senior Govt. Pilot, to act as Port Officer, Cochin, during Mr. R. K. Gahan's absence on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. A. Cole, Treasury Dy. Cellr. of Coimbatore, leave for one month, on medical certificate.

Public Works Department Notification published in Fort St. George Gazette, of 18th July, placing the services of Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R. E., temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service, is hereby cancelled.

Privilege leave of absence for one month from the 17th instant, has been granted to Mr. Robert D. Short, Chief Inspr. of Police, Coimbatore Dist.

Mr. G. W. Sandways, Head Surveyor of No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for two months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Major W. P. Kelly, M. D., Inspr.-Gen. of Ja is, British Burmah, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for one year and ten days.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :— Lieut. E. E. MacMahon, S. C., Wing Officer, 3rd Regt. Palamcottah L. I., arrived at Madras on the 17th July.

Capt. S. Bates of the Nilgiri V. R. is permitted to resign his Commission, at his own request.

The services of Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R. E., are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. D.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's. approval :—

Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, M. S. C., having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt. Dated 20th July.

The medal for good shooting sanctioned in India [illegible] 1880, Clause 100, has been awarded [illegible] Leonard, Bangalore R. V., for the

[illegible] tioned Officer has reported his re[illegible]e :—

[illegible]. Col.) H. St. M. Wynch, S. C., Wing [illegible]-Comd.), 29th Regt. N. I., arrived [illegible]e 18th July.

[illegible] order by the Officer Comdg. Ceded [illegible]ed :—

[illegible] Weston, Directing Major G. E., [illegible]nfy., Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Ceded [illegible]charge of the office of officer in [illegible]mmers and Family Certificate Holders [illegible] Lieut. Col. A. D. Logan.

SURGEON DENTIST,

C. F. KHORY

[illegible] OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL [illegible] OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

[illegible]o. 23, RAMPART ROW,

[illegible]alFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, assitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." " AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 750
Sympathetic aquare	" 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC

SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of Mofussil residents, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent Metrical Test Glasses for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KITTS—July 23, at Amraoti, the wife of E. J. Kitts, B. C. S., of a daughter.
On Thursday, 27th July 1882, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Dosabhoy Hormusjee Bomonjee, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'ROZARIO—July 25, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Griffith D'Rozario, of a son.
LLOYD—July 22, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, 24th Regt. N. I., of a son.
SHIRCORE—July 21, at Calcutta, the wife of H. C. Shircore, of a daughter.
WINTERTON—July 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of Alfred R. Winterton, Solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACLEOD—WROUGHTON—July 25, at Bangalore, Bannatyne Macleod, Madras Civil Service, to Morgiana Lilian, daughter of Major W. N. Wroughton, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BORLE—July 21, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, George Thomas Borle, aged 39 years and 6 months.
MILLAR—July 20, at Rangoon, John Silk Buckingham Millar, aged 55 years.

CALENDAR—JULY-AUGUST, 1882.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....July 30th.....6h. 52·8m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
July. Sat. 29	.....	5	38 6	35 10	38m 10	3 1	41m 29 a
Sun. 30	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5	38 6	35 11	18m 11	4 5	29m 14 a
Mon. 31	.....	5	38 6	34 11	57m ..	5 5	13m 57 a
August Tu. 1	.....	5	39 6	34 0	5m 0	5 6	56m 38 a
Wed 2	*English mail expected.	5	39 6	33 0	52m 1	6 7	39m 19 a
Thr. 3	.....	5	39 6	33 1	37m 1	7 8	23m 4 a
Fri. 4	.....	5	40 6	32 2	25m 2	8 8	9m 51 a
Sat. 5	.....	5	40 6	32 3	17m 3	9 9	2m 43 a

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Thursday.

NOTICE TO COR

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

ATTITUDE OF ITALY AND TURKEY.

PANIC AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, JULY 27, MORNING.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley will start for Egypt next Tuesday, and go *vid* Marseilles.

PARIS, JULY 26.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies have rejected the grant required for joining England in protecting the Suez Canal.

ROME, JULY 26.

Sir A. B. Paget, the British Ambassador here, has, on behalf of his Government, invited Italy to join in protecting the Suez Canal.

Signor Mancini (Foreign Minister) has replied that Italy will await the decision of the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 26.

The Turkish Government is making active naval and military preparations for Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 26.

A perfect state of panic is reported to exist at Port Said.

The garrison of Aboukir has rallied to the Khedive.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

OFFER OF A CONTINGENT BY THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The Sultan has accepted the invitation of the Powers to send Turkish troops to co-operate in the restoration of order in Egypt.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, with the full concurrence of the Nawab consort has offered the services of a contingent of her troops, and a pecuiary contribution, in aid of such measures as Her Majesty's Government may find necessary for the suppression of the anarchy and disorder now prevailing in Egypt. Her Highness' offer has been acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy and with cordial thanks, but her Highness has been informed that there is no present opportunity of making use of the services of Her Highness' troops.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

There have been differences of opinion between the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Secretariat. The Commander-in-Chief wished all officers originally named for the staff appointments to accompany the force, but the Secretariat considered that as the number of troops had been reduced, the number of staff officers should also suffer reduction. The Secretariat carried the day. As at present constituted, the staff is as follows :—Commanding, Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V. C. ; Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Childers, Royal Artillery ; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Brett, Scots Guards; Assistant Adjt.-General, Major Morgan, Norfolk Regt. ; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps ; Deputy Assistant Adjt.-General, Major Toker, Bengal Staff Corps ; Deputy Judge Advocate, Major Clement, Bengal Staff Corps ; Army Signalling Staff, Lieut. Dickie, Royal Engineers ; commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel Browne, C. S. I. ; Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, M. D. ; Brigadier-General Williamson, commanding Cavalry Brigade ; Brigade Major, Major Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers ; Colonel Tanner, Bombay Staff Corps, commanding Infantry Brigade ; Brigade-Major, Captain Murray, 1st Battalion Seaforth. Highlanders ; commanding at Suez, Colonel Moore, Bombay Staff Corps; Provost Marshal at Suez, Major Marsh, 18th Bengal Cavalry; Field Paymasters, Major Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieut. L. G. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps.

A mountain battery and the 7-1 Royal Artillery have been ordered to accompany the contingent.

In continuation of the orders for the supply of tents to accommodate sixteen thousand troops, which have been already despatched, a further order for tents to accommodate fourteen thousand men has been received in India.

All mussacks for water service will be supplied from India.

LATER.

Great alterations have been made this evening in the composition of the staff for service in Egypt. Nothing official has yet transpired, but all orders and arrangements are expected to be published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* to-morrow.

The 20th Sikhs and the 29th Beluchees have been ordered to Egypt, and will embark at Kurrachee. All the other regiments embark at Bombay. No troops embark at Calcutta.

Nothing that is published during the next few days concerning appointments for service in Egypt must be considered as final, as changes are made every hour. The latest report concerning troops for Egypt is that on arrival they will be mobilised, and not used merely for guarding the Canal.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The following are additional appointments to the Indian force for Egypt :—Lieutenant E. Bret goes as orderly officer to General Macpherson ; Major Barrow, Brigade Major, commands the Cavalry Brigade ; and Colonel O. V. Tanner commands the Infantry Brigade ; Major Rowlandson and Lieutenant Anderson, B. S. C., go as field paymasters.

Screw battery 7-1 R. A. forms a part of the Indian Division.

The 4th and 33rd Madras N. I. are the regiments for reserve at Aden.

THE COURT-FEES BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

It has been finally decided that the Court-fees Bill will be brought before the Council in Simla at an early date.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Legislative Council fixed for Wednesday next has again been postponed.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is expected that in future the powers granted to the Indian Educational Department will be very much curtailed. It is said that the disclosures made during the recent investigation by the Education Commission are not at all creditable to the Department.

NEPAULESE DETENUS.

Arrangements have been made for the removal to Ootacamund of the Nepaulese Sirdars Marendra Bikram Seh and General Bamber Bikram. These Sirdars were deported from Nepaul after the late disturbances.

MR. T. C. HOPE.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Hope is declared for life an *ex-officio* Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Barbour is confirmed in his appointment as Financial Secretary.

Britain and Russia have agreed that Russian and Finland vessels measured on the English system of tonnage measurement (Moorsom's system) shall be admitted into British ports, and British vessels measured on the same system shall be admitted into Russian ports without fresh operation of measurement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, left here for Bombay, with the English mails of the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock last night, and the s.s. Assam, for Calcutta, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The mail-steamer Peshawar, which left Bombay at midnight on the 18th instant, reached here at 3 p. m. to-day.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 25th inst.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats hardening tendency.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
Bar Silver	52 3-16
5 per cent. Cash Rentes.....	114¾

Arrival—Bretwalda.

AFTER the morning service at 11-30, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, to-morrow (Sunday), 30th instant, the Bishop of Bombay will read a Pastoral Letter to his Diocese, entitled *The Church of England and the Imperial Divorce Law.* A pause will be made between the morning service and the reading of the Pastoral Letter.

WE learn that a movement is on foot to take some steps for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Ormiston, the Port Trust Engineer, who did much valuable work for this city.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Corporation found the report of the Council on the subject of Assessment and Collection to be highly satisfactory, and in adopting it thanked the Council and the Municipal Commissioner for the trouble they had taken in the matter. The scheme of reorganisation proposed by the Commissioner was considered at some length, and unanimously approved. The payment of Rs. 30,000 from the surplus cash balance was sanctioned to meet the cost of ward offices and the preparation of a new assessment register, and it was decided to request the Commissioner to report on the working of the new organisation at the end of three years.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY gave judgment at the High Court yesterday, rejecting, with costs, an application made by Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and M. R. De Quadros, on behalf of themselves and the estate of their late colleague, Mr. H. R. Cormack, as official liquidators of the four mill companies some time ago managed by Nursey Kessowjee, to have their remuneration increased from one to two per cent. on the amount of the assets realised by them. His Lordship said that, looking to what took place on the 1st February, 1879, when the liquidators were appointed and their remuneration was fixed, nothing that had taken place rendered it, in his opinion, at all just or equitable that the liquidators should be paid from the commencement at the rate of two per cent. instead of at the rate at which they agreed to do the work of the liquidation, and which unquestionably had not occupied the whole of their time, as the present applicants undertook the liquidation of another company in June, 1879. Such being his Lordship's view of the matters argued before him, the application, which appeared to his Lordship to be quite unprecedented, was rejected. The liquidators were ordered to bear their own costs. The Bank of Bombay and other creditors who had successfully opposed the application were to have their costs paid in full out of the assets of the four companies. The appearance of the creditors who supported the application of the liquidators seemed to his Lordship to have been quite unnecessary, and they were directed to bear their own costs.

WE have received a copy of the programme for the Central Presidency Rifle Meeting, which is to be held at Poona at the end of September and the beginning of October next. The chief improvements on last year's programme are the introduction of two new matches, and the addition of a test of volley firing to the shooting in the team competitions. One of the new contests this year will be a "Rapidity-accuracy" match, in which teams of eight men from regiments, corps, and rifle associations in the Presidency are eligible to compete. The targets will consist of fifteen dummies, representing figures of men standing, kneeling, and lying down. There will be three firing points, marked by flags, between 500 and 80 yards. The competing teams will be formed in skirmishing order at 500 yards, and will double to the first firing point, where they will fire as many shots as they can get off in 1½ minute ; doubling again to the second distance, they will be allowed one minute's firing ; and another double will be followed by a minute's peppering at "the enemy" from the third firing point. The second new match is a Revolver Match for Native Officers of the Bombay army, for a prize presented by General Annesley. The distances to be shot at are 25 and 15 yards ; position standing. The conditions for the Deccan, Poona, and Musketry cups competitions have been altered by the addition of two volleys to be fired by each team after the individual shooting is finished, at the longest distance, in each match.

LIEUTENANT LEONARD, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, has been awarded the silver medal for the best score made in the annual musketry course amongst Volunteers of the Madras Presidency.

CAPTAIN SIR C. H. LESLIE, 11th N. I., has been nominated for the appointment of Inspector and Adjutant of the East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN BERRY WHITE, Indian Medical Department, has retired from the service.

WE quote the following paragraph from the *Madras Times* :—

"A LIEUTENANT WANTED BY THE POLICE.—A commissioned officer named Fraser, a Lieutenant of the South Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Bareilly deserted from his regiment on the 4th instant, and the Madras Police are on the look-out for him. He is believed to have disguised himself as a native, and taken with him about Rs. 1,500 of public money."

MR. GRANT DUFF has been so well pleased with the tour he has just completed that he will start on another next month. He proposes to leave Ootacamund on the 28th August, and travelling through Travancore and Cochin, will reach Tinnevelly on the 13th September, and Madura on the 16th September.

AN interesting case is about to be tried by the Mussoorie Magistrate. A slave girl belonging to Sirdar Yahya Khan eloped with one of the Sirdar's male attendants ; the pair taking with them a quantity of valuable property. The police arrested the runaways ; but the man-servant contrived to escape from his captors on the railway line. The girl, however, is in durance vile, awaiting trial on a charge of theft.

THE *Indian Daily News* is not weak enough to join in the general approval of Mr. Hope's appointment to the Supreme Council :—"We do not agree with an up-country contemporary when he says that the appointment of Mr. T. C. Hope to the Government of India as member in charge of the Public Works Department 'will recommenditself to public approval.' Mr. Hope has the reputation of being an able official, who has made finance his special subject ; but he is not an easy man to work with, and although he possesses considerable ability, he does not possess tact as well as strength of purpose. Just now the condition of public works in India requires the supervision of an expert in engineering who shall, however, be something more than an engineer : for not only have works to be considered, but there is the great question of the reorganisation of the department upon just and fair lines. No doubt if a Civilian were to be appointed, Mr. Hope is, perhaps, the best man available, but this will not be sufficient to recommend the appointment to public approval. It will not commend itself to public favour to find the Government appointing a good all-round man to do work which requires an expert, and which so able a man as Lord Mayo found too much for him."

THE Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations lately ordered the fine English thorough-bred stallions which were at Dera Ghazi Khan to be sent down to Hapar. The Lahore paper says :—The Deputy Commissioner remonstrated against their removal in the hot weather ; and said that he was having accommodation provided for them at Fort Munro (which, being 5 or 6,000 feet above sea level, is cool and pleasant), and that the stables would be ready in a fortnight—when the horses go there ? Not a bit of it, the horses must go down country. They left about the 3rd of July, when the heat was very great. Twelve or 13 horses started in good health ; one died on the way down, and all suffered from the heat travelling by rail—two of them arriving so weak that they could hardly stand. After learning this, is it any wonder that Government finds horse-breeding a dear process ?"

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OLIVER BEAUCHAMP COVENTRY ST. JOHN, R.E., was introduced to the Queen on July 3 by the Lord Chamberlain, received the honour of knighthood, and wasinvested by her Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

AMONGST the steamers which have been taken up by Government in England for the conveyance of troops to Egypt, the s. s. Dacca, a large new steamer belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, is included. She was to leave England on the 26th instant, conveying seven hundred British troops to Alexandria.

MR. JAMES NICOL FLEMING, late director of the City of Glasgow Bank, cannot well complain, says a home paper, that he has been hardly dealt with. He was charged with falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition in connection with the affairs of the bank, and further with having appropriated to his own use 643, 511*l.* of the bank funds. He pleaded guilty to certain of the charges, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. "Schoolboys may now amuse themselves by calculating how much per day this represents, and how much per hour ; they may also write a short essay showing the advantage of going in for a thing thoroughly, whether it be falsehood, fraud, or imposition. Had Mr. Fleming been a country labourer who had stolen a rabbit he might have received a much more severe punishment."

As a company from the Salvation Army has been deputed to attack the "heathen" in India commencing with Bombay, anything relating to their mode of warfare is interesting. The Army had a field day in London on June 30, when the startling announcement was made that the "Eagle" or Grecian Theatre was only one of a row of barracks to be established in London at the rate of one to every square mile ! This is appalling. But the matter did not end here. Mrs. Booth intimated that there were now twenty thousand public speakers—men and women—who were ready to fly at the throat of every sinner they met.

THE writer of the Allahabad paper's weekly budget of "European Gossip" tells the following story of the Sultan's impecuniosity :—"Whatever game the Sultan may play, he has one terrible adversity to struggle with—a total want of funds. So hard up is the Porte, that the Father of the Faithful has recently resorted to means which have much shocked his subjects. The story comes to Paris from Yldiz. Abdul-ul-Hamid, last week, sent for the wife and son of the rich banker Zarifi, who is himself just now seriously indisposed, and inquired with great apparent interest as to the state of health of his 'old friend,' and declared he would soon go to see him at Yldiz. Madame Zarifi has given some small presents, and left the palace delighted with the kindness and condescension of the Sultan. Next day the young Princes, conducted by the Chief Chamberlain, went to Therapia and made a visit to the Greek Crœsus, whose hand they kissed by order of the Sultan. The banker was nearly as much frightened as flattered. He felt something was coming, and was not wrong in his conjecture, for two days after the Royal visit to Therapia, the Sultan's Minister of Finance wrote M. Zarifi a polite note saying His Majesty had urgent need of a small advance of fifty thousand pounds. Considering the honours heaped on him it was not easy for M. Zarifi to refuse. The matter was not, however, quite decided when the story was passed on to the West ; but Madame Zarifi was pressing her husband to compliance. The great difference between England and the Porte may be summed up as this : England wishes Arabi Pasha to be crushed : the Porte desires him to be supported and utilized."

THE *St. James's Gazette* says :—To add to the troubles in the East, the constitutional question in Bulgaria bids fair to become once more acute. Prince Alexander seems to have found it as hard to govern without a Constitution as with one. His enemies declare that the only result of the trust reposed in him by the National Assembly has been to throw the government of the country into the hands of a group of Russian officers ; and suggestions come from all quarters that he should recur to constitutional forms. His recent visit to Russia is said to have been a last despairing effort to secure foreign support. The Czar's assurances are said not to have been satisfactory ; but we must await events before we can be certain on this point. At present all that is known is that M. Zankoff, the ex-Minister and leader of the opposition to the Prince, has once again been imprisoned. The moral of the whole seems to be not so much that the Prince is a bad ruler, as that it is easier to remove the "bag and baggage" of Turkish governors than to devise an alternative form of government under which the Bulgarians can live in peace. As insurgents they were not very interesting, and as a rising nationality they seem a failure.

WHEN the German Empress travels during the summer, her railway carriage is protected against the heat in a very ingenious manner. Its roof is covered with a layer of turf, which is watered frequently during the day. The rays of the sun, of course, cannot penetrate into the carriage, the tenants of which find themselves almost as cool, says *Truth*, as they will eventually be when resting for ever beneath the sod.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to contradict N. F. Billimoria, who says, in a letter on the subject of "Taxes in Billimora :—"They have to gratify the insatiate Desai with a series of other taxes, viz., chula-vera, nautch-vera (*i. e.*, the Desai invites some of the people to a dancing-girl nautch party, and there he causes them to subscribe a certain sum, which he takes annually)," &c., &c. The Desai does not take the chula-vera or nautch-vera, from his tenants or any other people. I strongly advise N. F. Billimoria not to write about matters with which he is not well acquainted.

The fishermen at Billimora reside on the Desai's land, and pay for it. As "Veritas" said, the fishermen used to pay five rupees to the Desai as rent, but of late years the tax has been reduced to three rupees a head. N. F. Billimoria had better mind his own business, and leave this matter to the proper authorities, who will do what is just.

Baroda, July 26. H.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter. There were also present—Messrs. Atmaram Pandoorung, Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E.B. Carroll, Surgeon-Major T. Cody, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, Divanath Raghoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. Freeborn, Graham Geary, Goculdas Jugmohundas, D. E. Gostling, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerlall Umiashenker Yajnik, D. S. Kemp, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain H. Morland, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, P. Peterson, Brigade-Surgeon J. Pinkerton, Messrs. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, R. M. Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, Shewjee Dhurmajee, J. Thorburn, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Tribhowundas Vurjeewandas, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao R. Luxumonjee, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.

THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Before entering upon a consideration of this subject, the Corporation spent a good deal of time in determining whether the scheme of reorganisation proposed by the Municipal Commissioner or the report of the Town Council on the past administration of the assessment department should be considered first. Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas proposed that the Commissioner's scheme should have priority. The proposition was supported by the Chairman, on the ground that it would enable the Municipal Commissioner to get his scheme into working order as soon as possible. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik supported the Commissioner's suggestion, before the Town Council's report, the latter remarking that it would be "putting the cart before the horse." The Municipal Commissioner thought that the difficulty would be removed if the Corporation formally adopted the Town Council's report, and then proceeded with the discussion of his scheme of reorganisation. Mr. Mandlik, acting upon this suggestion, proposed "That the Corporation finds the report of the Town Council on the subject of Assessment and Collection to be highly satisfactory, and in adopting it offers its best thanks to the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner for the trouble they have taken in the matter. That the consideration of the papers relating to the subject be considered in the following order :—First, the scheme of reorganisation proposed by the Municipal Commissioner ; and, secondly, the past administration of the assessment and collection department. The proposition was not immediately put, as some corporators were apparently of opinion that the Corporation should have the benefit of their advice and opinion before they committed themselves to a definite course. Mr. R. N. Khote rose to say that the Corporation had virtually adopted the Town Council's report, when they referred it to the Municipal Commissioner. Dr. Blaney, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and others rose to show that Mr. Khote's view of the question was wrong. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who followed them, spoke at length in support of his amendment to the effect that the words relating to the adoption of the Town Council's report should be deleted from the Rao Saheb's proposition. The amendment was lost, and the Rao Saheb's proposition was eventually carried.

The Chairman then proposed—"That the Corporation approve of the scheme proposed by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Chairman No. 5013 of 1882, and the 'Memorandum' attached thereto, for the reorganisation of the department. That the Corporation sanction the payment of Rs. 3,000 from surplus cash balance, as recommended by the Town Council, to meet the cost of providing ward offices Rs. 25,000, and of the preparation of new assessment registers Rs. 5,000. That, as further recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation authorise the Municipal Commissioner to incur any additional expenditure, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, beyond the above sum of Rs. 30,000, to meet any additional unforeseen charges that may be caused by the gradual introduction of the above scheme. The charges to be debited to the surplus cash balance. That the Corporation reserves to itself the right to consider separately the question of the retirement of the Assessor and his first assistant ; and that the Corporation request the Commissioner to report on the working of the new organization at the end of three years." In support of his proposition, the Chairman said that the resolution was put before them in order that the Municipal Commissioner might be able to proceed, as early as possible, with the new scheme of reorganisation, of which they all approved.

Dr. DeSouza said the public of Bombay were much indebted to the gentleman who had initiated the movement for an inquiry into the working of the assessment and collection department of the Municipality. They were not less indebted to the Town Council, who having undertaken an onerous and laborious task, had submitted an elaborate and able report. The speaker observed that the Corporation had very wisely passed the resolution referring the matter to the Municipal Commissioner, who was thus afforded an opportunity of inquiring personally into the working of the department. The Commissioner had, after giving the subject careful attention, prepared an elaborate, comprehensive, business-like, and able scheme which should be adopted by the Corporation. The Commissioner's report disclosed very grave irregularities and want of proper supervision on the part of the Assessor over his subordinates (hear, hear), which had resulted in a very heavy loss to the Municipality. No doubt the irregularity was very grave and would not for a moment be tolerated ; but, nevertheless, it was satisfactory to observe that matters were not worse.

Mr. Mandlik asked whether the pension and retirement of Mr. Hutchinson and his assistant formed part of the proposal then before the Corporation. Mr. Mandlik remarked that the particular question had not been before the Town Council, and it therefore could not legally come before the Corporation. If the question of the pension and retirement were included in the proposition before them, the subject would be widened, and would not be so easily disposed of as the last speaker seemed to think.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he apprehended from the resolution which had just been adopted by the Corporation that any question bearing on pensions and gratuities would form part of any discussion that might take place relating to the past administration of the assessment department. With reference to clause 7 of the motion which stood in the name of the Rao Saheb, relating to a special grant proposed to be given to Mr. Fellows, the Commissioner said that the case of Mr. Fellows stood upon an entirely different footing ; and those who had under the Municipal Commissioner's scheme been given the subordinate offices of the Municipality were sadly deficient in special local knowledge of the districts, but this provision of local ward stations would ensure it. Whilst doing this the scheme had other merits. It gave less power to subordinate officers, and no alteration could be made in the assessment by ward subordinates, as was the case formerly. Not even the Assessor could make any diminution in the assessment without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner. In that respect there was a check and counter-check upon the subordinate ward officers up to the Assessor, and though increased efficiency did mean increased expense, it also means increased revenue. No doubt, after the scheme had undergone three years' trial, they would not only have increased efficiency, but increased revenue to show.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had taken the opportunity of stating at the meeting of the Council that no sum would be expended upon the ward offices until he had satisfied the Council with details. If he found the grant was not sufficient he would let them so know before incurring expenditure, for he would not spend money without their sanction. With regard to the style of the buildings that might be erected, he would ask his friends to look out of window and see the buildings put up by the Municipality at Byculla, at a cost of 2,000 each, and although the ward offices might not be the same size and shape generally speaking, the building to which he referred would give an idea of what was proposed. It was only proposed now to have five offices. It was not proposed to start a palace. If he found rented buildings to answer the purpose he could capitalise the rent and put it against this grant, and still show them that the sum provided was sufficient. Each individual case would be brought before the Town Council ; and in many instances it would be desirable to combine ward offices and fire stations. A proposal for building such stations was now before the Town Council, and a wing or storey would perhaps answer the purpose ; but he did not propose that the cost should be debited to the assessment department.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he was satisfied with the explanation that the proposed building one of these ward offices would be under Rs. 2,000. He would therefore not press the motion of which he had given notice.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he had carefully considered the whole scheme, and he thought they should give it a fair trial. It obviated many of the defects which had contributed in part to the failure of the administration of the assessment and collection department. With regard to the salaries of assistants, they were proposed to be increased, and there was an entire change in the ward department. It was proposed to appoint several superintendents on salaries ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 250—much more than had hitherto been allowed for similar duties. He hoped these large salaries would bring a corresponding benefit to the Municipality, by adding to the revenue. Generally, the scheme appeared to him to be one deserving of sanction, particularly sanction for trial for three years. He would make a few remarks on some other high appointments, and would begin with the salary of the Assessor and Collector which was put down at Rs. 850, and Rs. 50 for house allowance. That was not much amount, if he was not mistaken, was about the same as they spent at present on the Assessor ; but as the present Assessor was to retire, and another be appointed in his stead, he wanted some definite understanding given to the Corporation as to this salary. Was it to be the maximum salary, or was it subject to increase hereafter ? The salary at first was only Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 900. Appeals had been made from time to time for an increase of the salaries of the staff, and the Corporation had granted the applications. Unfortunately the increase of salary had not given a corresponding increase of revenue ; on the contrary, the revenue had declined during the present Assessor's tenure of office to the extent of about 25 lakhs of rupees—he meant in the annual assessible value. The Municipal Commissioner should give an undertaking on that subject, because if this was only a first step the salary might increase to Rs. 1,200 and upwards, and they would not know where it would stop. The Corporation had gone on from year to year conceding applications for increase of salaries ; and the system, if it went on, would land them in great difficulty and embarrassment. Then there was a new situation proposed—that of Registrar and Accountant—on Rs. 200 a month. There was also to be an Assistant to the Commissioner, on Rs. 600. It seemed that this Assistant was to be an Auditor. If that were the case what was the Registrar and Accountant to do ? Comparing the salary of the Assessor and Collector with that of the Assistant to the Commissioner in the audit department, the latter appeared to disproportionately large. Clearly a salary of Rs. 600 was too much for an assistant for audit. There were assistants in the Controller in the several departments, and if an auditor were wanted he might be employed under the Controller, as the other assistants were. With the exceptions he had mentioned, Mr. Nowrojee entirely approved of the scheme put before the Corporation. Regarding the ward offices, he shared in the doubts expressed as to the amount being sufficient, and was apprehensive supplementary estimates would be brought forward to increase the grant considerably. He would not recommend the Corporation to embark a large sum of money in building offices in different parts of Bombay. They should wait for three years and see how the plan worked. The best plan would be in the first instance to rent suitable offices.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia advocated the paying of a good salary to the Assessor in order that he might be kept out of temptation.

Dr. Pinkerton said the appointment of the Assistant was greatly needed. The duties of this officer would be quite apart from those of an Assessor and Collector. He would assist the Commissioner in revising the assessment book, and he would also attend to the refund branch of the department, which was becoming more and more important every year. As the refunds were annually increasing it was important that an officer on whom the utmost reliance could be placed should be appointed. The Municipality were paying lakhs of rupees annually in refunds, and the officer it was proposed to appoint would be the Commissioner's right-hand man in that department, and should be well paid. He could not think that Rs. 600 was one pice too much, and he believed that the scheme as a whole was one that must commend itself to every member of the Corporation who took the trouble to study it. He was astonished at its perfection, and after the most careful consideration of the Commissioner's report there was not a single thing he could lay his hand on to improve or alter. The scheme was a wonderfully good one, and his opinion about it had not been in the least altered by Mr. Nowrojee's remarks.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said the assessment department was the revenue-producing department, and all the others, were the spending departments. They knew how money had been spent at times, but it was not necessary to go into that matter now. In organising the department that brought them the sinews of war they should not, he thought, be too economical, and sacrifice the efficiency of the department. His own opinion was that the salary of Rs. 900 to a person who brought to bear on his work all the experience, intelligence, and honesty necessary for such an office was not more than adequate and ought never to be lower ; and if the Assessor was worthy of his trust any future increase should not be denied. The responsibility of organising the department, and its successful working, rested with the Municipal Commissioner, and it was only fair that every assistance should be given to him in the work. If the Assessor were made distinct from the Collector, and the same salary given to him, he would not be more than sufficiently paid. If the Assessor did his duty properly he ought to go over a part of the town every day of his life. The 30,000 properties in Bombay required revision every year, and although the Act said a revision was to be made every three years, it did not prevent it being made every year. Properties ought to be visited every year, and if that were done the revenues of the Municipality would be on the increase. For instance, a house might fetch a higher rental one year than it had done in the previous year, and if the assessment of that year was not revised it would be a loss to the Corporation, whilst if there was a decrease in the rental the assessment would be reduced, and there would also be a loss to the Municipality. The Assessor had always been reproached with the decline in the value of property. It was not true that there was no such decline ; but while properties whose rent had decreased escaped, properties whose rent had increased did not bring an increase. The Assessor, if relieved of the duties of Collector, could devote his whole time and attention to the revision of property, and exercise supervision himself. If in the 365 days of the year he did not go over all the properties he would not be fit for his post. The actual revenue ought to have been Rs. 50,000 more last year if there had been proper revision. He dared say the Assessor and his assistants worked under difficulties, and it was the fault of the system that made them look after other things than what ought to engage their attention, namely, the assessment. He thought if the Assessor could be relieved of the duties of Collecter it would be a great improvement.

Dr. Blaney said with reference to the remarks of the above speaker, that a gentleman of the Corporation, who kept a cashier, said that Rs. 50 per month was a very poor salary for a man thrown in the midst of temptations.

The Chairman said he was glad that the Municipal Commissioner's scheme was generally approved of, as bidding fair to work well and satisfactorily ; and if his being the cause the Chairman was sorry that such severe remarks had been made with regard to the salaries which the Commissioner considered it absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing efficient and trustworthy men for a most important branch of the Municipality.

The Chairman then put his proposition, which was seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, and carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 30.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 198 and 264.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 19, 283. and 235.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 30.

8 a. m.—Morning prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m. Official time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (plain.)
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon (choral).
10 a. m.—Matins.
2 p. m.—Children's service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 30.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 264, 268, and 240.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 30.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Holy Communion, with sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 291, 318, and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 24, 286, and 223. (Hark ! Hark, my Soul).
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a service to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board a ship in the Prince's Dock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO INCREASE LIQUIDATORS'

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW FLEMING, THE NEW ALEXANDRA, THE NURSEY, AND THE COLABA MILL COMPANIES.

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment to-day on an application made by Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. R. De Quadros, on behalf of themselves and the estate of their late colleague, Mr. H. R. Cormack, as official liquidators of the abovenamed mill companies, to have their remuneration increased from one to two per cent. on the amount of the assets realised by them. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the official liquidators ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for a number of creditors, in support of the petition. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, opposed the application on behalf of the Bank of Bombay ; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Eggelow, opposed it on behalf of a large number of creditors.

His Lordship said that on the 18th May, 1882, the sitting judge in chambers, by a summons bearing that date, ordered that the creditors of the four mill companies be at liberty to appear, but at their own costs, on the 12th June, to show cause why the remuneration allowed to the official liquidators should not be increased to two per cent. on the amount of the assets realised, and it was ordered that the application be advertised once in the *Government Gazette* and in four Bombay newspapers. The application was made upon a petition of Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and M. R. De Quadros, who by an order dated the 1st February, 1879, made by Mr. Justice Green, had, with Mr. H. R. Cormack, since deceased, been appointed official liquidators, their joint remuneration having been then fixed at two per cent. on the total assets that might be realised. On the 15th and 16th June last cause was shown before his Lordship in chambers, when Mr. Inverarity appeared for the official liquidators. His claim for increased remuneration was supported by 47 creditors of the companies, whose claims amounted to Rs. 6,63,000. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for 12 creditors representing Rs. 2,50,000 (of which Rs. 50,000 were included in the Rs. 6,63,000), and they also gave their support to the application. On the other hand, the claim was strenuously resisted by the learned Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Bank of Bombay of the four companies for which was an admitted creditor of sums exceeding Rs. 30,000 ; and by Mr. Starling, on behalf of Mr. Macfarlane and other creditors, whose claims amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 10,46,000 ; so that creditors, to the amount of Rs. 8,13,000 supported the application, whilst creditors to the amount of Rs. 26,26,000 vigorously opposed it. The remaining creditors appeared to take part one way or the other in relation to the present application. The petitioners stated in their petition that at the time they were appointed, they believed that the total assets of the four companies would not exceed in value to from fifty to sixty lakhs of rupees, and they also believed that the winding up would at the most take a year to a year and a half. In point of fact, however, the ass

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE latest of Kosmos' "Letters to Eminent Persons" in the *World*, is addressed to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh :—

Sir,—It may possibly happen that not only your escape from the accident which befell you recently at Bayona Bridge, but the accident and its consequences, should prove a matter of congratulation. You displayed great courage under circumstances of dangerous embarrassment ; and if either your nerve or your endurance had failed, you would probably have perished ere you regained the shore. Happily it is an unusual act of audacity for a fish, however big, to drag a Royal Prince into the water ; and one might have thought that only Leviathan himself would dare to make such an attempt. There is one unspeakably shocking feature in the whole business, over which honest Jenkins has already dropped the copious tear. Not only were you nearly drowned, but as the *Morning Post* pathetically remarked, it may be inferred that you were *without attendants*. The second son of the Queen of England rashly essaying to meet a salmon —a veritable *salmo ferox*—in single combat, unguarded by knight or by squire, by an equerry, a private secretary, or Jeames Plush in plain clothes! is the democracy and the revolution, and whatever else is terrible, with a vengeance. Could there be a more appalling illustration of the pernicious tendencies of these levelling times? When a Prince sets forth to angle 'without attendants,' the next thing which we shall probably hear is that he unshods himself at night without the help of a bootjack. But, as the *Morning Post*, in a fine outburst of originality, declares, 'all is well that ends well,' and that brings me to the point. Ten years ago your brother, the Heir Apparent, had lately recovered from a serious illness. For weeks he had tossed feverishly on the narrow strand of Dipsarry, were visible and invisible worlds. The nation hung upon the bulletins from Sandringham as, in our time, they have never done upon despatches from the seat of war. At last the crisis was surmounted, and the joybells rang out. Either in the flesh or in the spirit, the whole British nation went to offer up their thanks to Heaven at the national cathedral. It was but a short six weeks before that the tide of death had seemed to be setting in full and strong against the Prince of Wales ; now it had turned, and the reaction had come. But that was not the only change. Before his illness the popularity of his Royal Highness was, to speak the truth, at a somewhat low ebb ; after his illness it suddenly appeared at the flood, and there it has steadily remained ever since, as tideless and unshrinking as the Mediterranean itself. Who shall say that something analogous to this may not now be witnessed in your case, or who will deny that there is room for such an experience? It would be an auspicious day indeed on which you were precipitated into a Spanish river, if the sequel were a sensible change of the place you occupy in the minds of your countrymen. My only fear is that the accident itself may not sufficiently appeal to and excite the imagination. There is just a suspicion of the grotesque in the notion of a Prince being nearly annihilated by a fish. If the catastrophe had occurred on the high seas, when it was blowing half gale, when the cordage was strained by the whistling winds, and nothing else was audible but the hiss and crash of the billows, it would have been a different matter. The occasion would at once have impressed itself as heroic, and you would have been greeted, on your return, as befits a Prince plucked from the very jaws of death.

On the whole, if there is any connection between the popularity of princes and the peril into which they are sometimes led, the best fortune I can wish for your Royal Highness is that, while your next escapade may be equally daring, your next danger may be more conspicuously severe, and I should add, a little nearer home. Or is there any other manner, involving less risk, in which you may hope to obtain the desired end? Universal respect and esteem are doubtless yours already. But a Prince may excusably wish to be something more than a superior person. Popularity is at once his *metier* and his finish. It is the perfect blossom of his qualities—with the bloom on it, the peach, or its peculiar fragrance to the July rose. It occupies in the scale of Royal merits the same place that charity does in the category of Christian virtues. Without it the sum of all other excellences is but as the sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. Yet nothing is more impossible than to lay down any rules for its attainment. It must be won without an effort ; it comes chiefly to those who are ostentatiously indifferent to it. One might no more define it than one can define a simple sensation. The subtlety of its essence escapes, and defies analysis. You are not less active and indefatigable than your elder brother. You never shirk a duty ; you never spare yourself. You are an accomplished and capable officer, even in these days of scientific seamanship. It was not necessary for you to be a prince to win distinction in your profession. Six or seven years ago Lord Beaconsfield wished to revise, for your advantage the office of the Lord High Admiral. He was prevented from doing so by the remonstrances of his colleagues, and as you were then about thirty it seems a pity that it was not a premature. Had Lord Beaconsfield lived and enjoyed power now, there is small doubt that your Royal Highness would be at this time in the [illegible] functions of Admiral of the Fleet. Your chairman. A thorough master of the [illegible] navigation, you have more than once [illegible] equal to the command of [illegible] Wales cannot [illegible] skill and [illegible] which he loves, a [illegible] though [illegible] head [illegible] have [illegible] Stanley or [illegible] any shade of [illegible] has [illegible] that plaintive and [illegible] anged his all I know, a devotion to [illegible] whom I was the rapt soul, cannot expect to [illegible] Zulus might at large. If the music of the spheres [illegible] London with ringing in the ears of your Royal Highness, [illegible] an ordinary negro. expected to suppress your indifference for the [illegible] rurious discords of commonplace men and women?

But, possibly, we should look for the outer signs of your taste, but in the inevitable influence of your profession, for the true cause of your deficiency in those attributes which attach the multitude to their social superiors. On a famous occasion, the chronic disaffection of the Irish people were accounted for by their contiguity to a melancholy ocean. What closer position of contiguity can there be than that filled by the sailor? The perpetual night watches, the eternal deck pacings, the constant peerings through glasses and telescopes, the long succession of days passed within sight of nothing but the sea—these things are not calculated to exercise a too humanising influence upon a temperament which by Nature leans towards anarchy. Moreover those who have their business in the great waters gradually contract a consciousness, which at last settles into a conviction, of the insignificance of human things. How should it not be so? They witness also manifest proofs of his impotence. Nature, they realise, can, in a few seconds, overwhelm a thousand times more powerful than he. Months of labour and hundreds of thousands of pounds are required before a turret-ship springs into its hideous existence ; Nature can wipe it off the face of the waters in about twenty minutes. And thus, year by year, mind has probably been led up from Nature to Nature's god. The sinful riddle of the universe is always [illegible] Your intellect craves for a knowledge [illegible] unknowable—for a solution of the insoluble [illegible] of heaven and earth. This is not precisely [illegible] of mind which is most likely to win for [illegible] the plaudits of the populace, and to cause [illegible] to be regarded as a 'good fellow' by those who are permitted to bask in the smiles of his personal acquaintanceship. To be popular it is, above all things, necessary not to be serious ; one must not even be in earnest. One must lounge through life in a jaunty and *dégagé* manner, with a gently simulated sigh sometimes, and a rippling music of laughter usually. Was Jaques popular? Was Timon of Athens? I never heard that Hamlet rivalled Yorick in the affections of the Danish Court, or that the Knight of the Rueful Countenance was a great dinner-out in his generation. But perhaps neither of the theories which have been here put forward is accurate, and you would stand in pretty much the same relation to your countrymen if you knew nothing of navigation or of music. The fact is that you are a clever, hard-headed, and clear-visioned man of the world. You have a detestation of cant and humbug ; you can see through the disguises of sycophancy and hypocricy more quickly than it is perhaps well for a Prince to do ; you are not an idroit actor—in other words, you want tact—and when you consider a thing or a person to be contemptible, you find it difficult to refrain from saying that it is so, and letting it be seen that such is, in your judgment, the case. If you were the eldest son, if, in fact, you were the heir to the throne, it might be different. As it is, you are the younger son. You have been apprenticed to a profession, after the manner of younger sons. One of your brothers is a soldier ; another is a scholar, with a penchant for the Church. The head of the family is the servant of society at large. A front of unbroken and unvarying radiance is indispensable to a Prince charged with his responsibilities. It is not so to you, and you feel under no compulsion to reflect it.

The world, or that portion of it which has the honour of your Royal Highness's personal acquaintance, is a little puzzled to know whether your chief difficulty is to suppress a healthy sentiment of cynical contempt or of feeling of wounded self-love, and, in plain English, of jealousy. There are some qualities in your conversation which can, perhaps, only be accounted for on the latter hypothesis. You have a curious trait of self-assertiveness, which shows itself in great things and small. Even that most long-suffering of courtiers, Mr. Christopher Sykes, to whom the sins of Royalty are as sacred as the blood of martyrs, complains that he is apt to feel a little wearied at the incessant manner in which you vaunt your capacities and possessions. A host, who produces his best Johannisberg for your Royal Highness as freely as if it were cheap Sauterne, does not like to be told that there is a much better wine in the cellars of Clarence House ; or, when he exhibits to you a piece of Damascus plate, which it is a family fiction that his mailed ancestor brought home from the Second Crusade, to be informed that you yourself picked up an infinitely superior specimen of workmanship in a Byzantine bazaar for a mere song. It is in such a little matters as these that the great difference between the Prince of Wales and yourself is revealed. Your elder brother never says the wrong thing ; and if some loaded abomination were placed before him after dinner under the name of Leoville, he might not drink it, but he would not remonstrate. Perhaps you have a secret scorn not only for courtiership, but for the polished insincerity which is part of the destiny of princedom. You do not, and in all probability you cannot, sedulously cultivate the amenities of life in small things. They may, I admit, be contemptible ; but they are essential if it is desired to achieve popularity. Just ten years have passed since you stepped ashore at Gravesend, to bring your bride with you. You were young, of course, with the usual enthusiasm which dogs the footsteps of princes. The Prince and Princess of Wales would have acknowledged the reception [illegible] bows and curtseys ; and every one [illegible] have gone away charmed with the recognition [illegible] his or her part in the ceremonial had elicited [illegible] loyalty. Your face, however, upon this [illegible] wore a look of mingled surprise and [illegible] You inclined your head several times, if [illegible] your expression was one of perplexity [illegible] resentment. It has often occurred [illegible] few lessons in deportment from [illegible] of her aunt Mr. Augustus Lumley [illegible] approved your manner, and given [illegible] like to speak of as a princely [illegible] said that, since the daughter of the Czar of Russia became your wife, you have acquired any of those graces which are regarded as specially suitable to the sons of sovereigns. Briefly to sum up your place in the estimation and in the life of the people, you have succeeded where success required hard work ; you have failed where it wanted little more than an easy adaptability for ornamental uses.

KOSMOS.

A VISIT TO CETSHWAYO.

PASSING through Cape Town, shortly after the cessation of war in Zululand, I took the opportunity of visiting the royal exile who was then incarcerated in the castle. Though jealously guarded from the curiosity of the general public, military men found little difficulty in gaining access to the illustrious captive. Through the kindness of a friend on the staff I obtained the necessary permission, and, with no little curiosity, bent my steps to the strong-hold where Cetshwayo was confined.

Were it not for its fossé and the remains of its massive ramparts, it would be difficult for a stranger, easily tousled to the stony relics of feudal strongholds, to see in what respect the Castle of Cape Town deserves its name. In the old Dutch days, when it served as a refuge for the Government and citizens of the town in seasons of emergency, the fort had a *raison d'etre*. But those evil days have passed away with the jackals which used to prowl in troops around it, and the lions whose angry roar made its sentries tremble. At present cows graze peacefully in the grassy ditch, and the weather-beaten ramparts, concealed here and there by the verdure of the plants springing from the intestices of the stones, alone remain to attest its former importance as a place of strength. Until the days have it was the head-quarters of the troops in South Africa. Here the general commanding had his quarters—here the artillery of the garrison were located—and inside those yellow sun-blistered walls were lodged the families of most of the staff and regimental officers. A great change has taken place since the removal of head-quarters to Natal in consequence of the Zulu war. The general no longer resides here ; the military offices are nearly all closed ; and the whole place wears a melancholy and forlorn aspect in comparison with former days.

Proceeding into the inner square, I found Cetshwayo housed, if not magnificently, at least securely, in a portion of the Castle used for the reception of provost prisoners. Separated by a thick wooden partition from the remainder of the cells, there was ample space at his disposal for the accommodation of himself, his women, and his attendants. From the first floor, on which were their sleeping apartments and cooking place, a short stone staircase led to the ramparts of the Castle, which were given up as far as possible for exercise to the ex-king and his suite.

At the word of Mr. Longcast, the Government interpreter who accompanied me, the door flew open which stood between the outer world and the captive ogre—the bogey who was to "eat up" our armies and whose capture cost the trifling sum of ten millions. I was struck by the very clean appearance of the little enclosure, a fact redounding greatly to the credit of the Castle authorities, considering the filthy habits of the Zulus. Beyond the usual rather perceptible flavour of the undeodorised African, I detected no evil odour, and none of those sights which render a Kaffir kraal so repulsive to European eyes.

As we entered, a young girl about 14 years of age came bounding down the step ; graceful as a fawn, her lithe shapely limbs instinct with life, and her brown skin shining with oily brightness. With a glance of her merry eyes, and a laughing flash of ivory teeth, she flew past us and disappeared. This pretty little maiden was said to be Cetshwayo's daughter, and in his way he is very fond of her. On board the Natal, during her father's journey from Fort Durnford to Cape Town, I was specially carried back into the previous history of the Zulu king. It was charged against the late directors that [illegible] were taking money of the Bank at the moment the crash came ; in this case the [illegible] continued its existence, and to all appearance flourishing one, for some years after the [illegible] in regard to [illegible] Bank as cover [illegible] Fleming & [illegible] Morton & [illegible] manageme[illegible] it perfe[illegible] of concealment to [illegible] the securities, lest [illegible] betray [illegible] individuals and firms ? [illegible] rd to the original advances, [illegible] all the opportunities of [illegible] it ? [illegible] on its own account and its several [illegible] hopelessly involved as to make it [illegible] able to fix individual responsibility ? [illegible] force in corroboration of the argument [illegible] false step necessarily had a sequel of [illegible] ; that much that was well intended had a [illegible] reached the dimensions of a very large crowd, and [illegible] ult underlay the rottenness of the Bank, that it [illegible] would be difficult, and almost unjust, to lay the [illegible] guilt of its ultimate collapse at any particular [illegible] door.

[illegible] a waste of time, however, to follow what, so far as our knowledge goes, is a mere speculation ; nor do we see that any practical benefits are to be derived from it. What the man who received [illegible] two years' penal servitude for misappropriation [illegible] his guilt is really the result which it is for the interest of the public to establish. A deficiency of six millions in a banking company is so entirely without precedent in the history of [illegible] that no surprise is felt to hear the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank described as the greatest commercial fraud of the century. No sympathy is [illegible] bestowed on that can "lighten the load of [illegible] sorrow, and no condemnation too strong for the conduct of the reckless incompetents and gamblers by which such a vast ruin was effected. But the distinctive transgression against the public was the issuing of a balance-sheet calculated to create [illegible] of the false security that was thus engendered. It is quiet possible that some, at least, of the errors that were committed were guided by what appeared to the mind of the actors to be good and honest intentions. But the public were grossly and systematically deceived, and the bulk of the ruin that has followed is a direct result of the policy of concealment. Against mismanagement, malversation in office, even corporations and companies the public could protect themselves with, at the worst, an inconsiderable sacrifice. But no amount of care or watchfulness could prove a foil to the [illegible] of unscrupulous manipulators of the funds of persons in position charged with an exuberant public trust. It is true that, by the terms of his plea, Mr. James Nicol Fleming has sought to relieve himself from the more odious imputation of being the hand that directed and manipulated the false information that was given the shareholders of the Bank. But the public will not interpret this to signify more than that his entire occupation with the principle of that transaction left him with no taste or leisure for the details of the unclean work. He was in a position of trust, which he shamefully [illegible] ; and it does not seem to improve matters that he left it to probably unsuspecting tools to execute his fraudulent devices. This he has, in effect, acknowledged by his plea ; and though there is a touch of sadness in the story of the career, so ably and judiciously presented to the Court by his counsel, the public voice will emphatically pronounce that he was guilty of a great crime, and has most righteously earned his punishment.—*The Scotsman.*

A LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.

THE shores of the Bosphorus have once more become the centre of European interest. Since the days of the demonstration of Dulcigno there has not been such a fussing of Ambassadors' steam-launches on its sunny waves, or such a flutter of excitement among the loungers on the Quay of Therapia. It is impossible to take an afternoon stroll along the margin of those pleasant waters without stumbling upon a conference or being choked by a canard. But it is generally allowed by those accustomed to them that the demonstration of Dulcigno was a joke to the demonstration of Therapia ; that, in the degree in which futile naval exhibitions of this sort are multiplied are the consequences which they involve likely to become serious. In the case of Albania the demonstration was the result of a long conference ; in the case of Dulcigno there is the result of a demonstration. The decision of the Berlin Conference on the Greek frontier was that Turkey should surrender not only a part of Albania to Montenegro, but nearly ten ounces of gold to Greece. Turkey refused point-blank the second demand. The fleets of Europe were sent into the Adriatic to enforce it, but were thankful to escape with a miserable cession to Montenegro which Turkey had never owned ; and up to this day Greece still sighs for that Epirus which was formally awarded to her by Europe, and which Mr. Gladstone had announced over and over again, the Conference could never be dissolved till certain Epirus and Thessaly had been handed over to Greece. Nobody is able to say whether the Sultan is in a position to resist a European outbreak on the part of a military adventurer, who has nothing to lose and everything to gain. If the "diplomacy" of the Western Powers should render him desperate, he holds a spark in his hand with which he may light the Pan-Islamic powder magazine at any moment : and he knows it. He just gave us a taste of his quality the other day at Alexandria, and everybody in the know, from Dervish Pasha down to the Khedive, who fled from Cairo, to the poorest Maltese who scuttled out of Alexandria. Practically, what he says to the whole world now is, "You let me alone, or I'll do it again on a much larger scale." And who is to gainsay him ? How are you to arrest a desperate man who stands over a barrel of gunpowder with a pistol and threatens to blow himself and everybody else up together, unless you agree to his terms ? Purely suggest these considerations to a Government who say they are going to "retract nothing" and "exact" everything, and to the Conference which they have called in to their assistance ; and, in the words of the late Mr. William Tweed of New York, I would ask, "What are you going to do about it ?"—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE SALVATION ARMY MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.

"SALVATION all over the grounds" was the leading attraction advertised in the Alexandra Palace programme for yesterday (July 4.) Rendered into plain statement, this meant that the Salvation Army had hired the palace and grounds for the day, and held there their annual demonstration of "National Thanksgiving." It was stipulated by the managers of the fete that no intoxicating liquors should be sold, and that the ordinary amusements of the place should be for that day suspended. In a programme of the proceedings published in the Salvation Army's paper it was last week announced that the gates will be open at six o'clock to let us praise the Lord." The gates were [illegible]ed at that early hour, but [illegible] advantage of the privi[illegible] excursionists from New[illegible] o'clock in search of break[illegible] in earnest about nine, [illegible]ll day, several excur[illegible] different parts of the [illegible]rs of the day there [illegible] the great orchestra, [illegible] stationed themselves [illegible] the singing began it was [illegible] irregular musicians were [illegible]ndsmen. A girl here would [illegible], or a lad there a whistle or a [illegible] in with a will. At eleven o'clock, [illegible] of handkerchiefs and stentorian [illegible]men"—an expression which is to the [illegible]Army what "Yah ! Yah !" is to the [illegible] Commons—Mr. Booth, Mrs. Booth, and [illegible]s and daughters, entered the hall, and soon [illegible] was formed in procession [illegible]nds to the race-course. There was a fair attendance, especially of lads and lasses, and the scene [illegible]was made gay with banners, scarves, and bands. The Grand Stand was occupied in force by Mr. Booth and his assistants, while the general body of the Salvationists stood or sat upon the dusty slope below, mostly using umbrellas as a protection against the glare and heat. Here the first service (called a "Holiness Demonstration") took place, consisting, as usual, of fragmentary prayers, lively singing, and exhortation, often completely drowned in the ejaculations of the congregation. These periodical demonstrations were followed, with occasional variations, throughout the day. At two o'clock, for example, there was a children's meeting in the Concert Hall ; and at the same hour several meetings, upon a general plan organised beforehand, were held in different parts of the grounds. At all of them the well-known accompaniments of shouting, waving of handkerchiefs, swaying of [illegible]rms and bodies, and beating of time showed the enthusiasm of the holiday-makers. After tea there was a large procession, or, to use the words of the programme, "a march past" on the race-course. The attendance had by this time reached the dimensions of a very large crowd, and what with flags, bands, and uniforms, the demonstration was the most striking of the day. The people in the procession marched four abreast past Mr. Booth and his leading assistants, who were stationed on the Grand Stand.

There was much singing and Jubilation during these proceedings, which concluded with the presentation of flags to a number of missionaries who are about to proceed to India and Australia. It was originally advertised that the Indian missionaries would appear "in native uniform on an elephant." This, we learn, however, after the Alexandra Park authorities had undertaken to execute the order slew her keeper, and, although the report of her killing a second groom had no foundation in fact, it was thought prudent not at present to admit "Blind Bill" under the Salvation Army banners. In the evening services were held in the theatre and concert room, Mrs. Booth conducting the former. During the day, Mr. Booth and other speakers strongly appealed for funds, "as a monument of thanksgiving to God, for all the goodness of 17 years past," and with the special object of completing the purchase of the Eagle Tavern, Grecian Theatre, and dancing grounds. Great delight was manifested at the reading of the following letter received that morning by Mrs. Booth from the Queen :—" Windsor Castle, 30th June, 1882.—Madam, I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and to assure you that her Majesty learns with much satisfaction that you have, with the other members of your society, been successful in your efforts to win many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue, and religion. I regret, however, to have to inform you that her Majesty cannot contribute to the funds you are now endeavouring to raise for the purchase of the Grecian Theatre.—I have the honour to be Madam, your obedient servant, Henry F. Ponsonby."—*Daily News.*

NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE presence in London of a genuine North-American Indian chief in his war paint and feathers is rather a striking, not to say a startling reminder that those interesting races, with whom Fennimore Cooper so captivated our boyhood's fancy, are not yet entirely extinct. We do, indeed, now and then hear of them in a vague and casual way as constituting a portion of the wards of the American civilization ; but we are most of us more or less under the impression that they are now few, and scatered, and that chieftainship, together with war paint and scalping knives, has all but vanished, under the influence of fire-water and modern arms of precision.

To a very great extent this impression is correct, and one could almost wish that the Indian, all the worthy qualities possessed by him notwithstanding, had become entirely a being of the past. There is something very pathetic in the condition of these children of the human race even as set forth in official papers. By the courtesy of the American Secretary of the Interior we have before us a report in which is embodied a great deal of very interesting matter bearing on the present condition of the native Indians. "We are fifty millions," says the Secretary of the Interior of which "they are only one-fourth of one million ;" and the stern, indisputable fact is clearly declared that the few must yield to the many. "Savage and civilized life cannot exist together on the same ground. One of the two must die." Here we have, then, a quarter of a million of people face to face with a power which it is useless for them to contend against, and which is slowly tightening its hold upon them. Their only chance of living at all is to learn the English, and to take to farming and a settled life. This would be hard enough under any circumstances, but the Indian must find it especially hard in the treatment which he has hitherto received. He has again and again earnestly entreated the United States Government to give him a title to a piece of land that he might make for himself a home, and in many instances his entreaty has been listened to, but very often after a long delay the Government has actually agreed to give him a patent for his land. All that he can do in many cases is to make use of the land until a legal title to it, which, he says, he knows he will obtain for him in a month or a year he may be moved, and some white man be allowed to enjoy the fruit of his labour. The hardship of this is fully recognised in the report, as well as the folly of the policy adopted of gathering large numbers of the most troublesome and turbulent of the Indians in bands and tribes on "reservations," where, as they have none of their customary means of maintaining themselves, all their necessary food and clothes are provided for them gratuitously. Over a million dollars every year are spent in thus converting active, self-sustaining natives into idle and worthless vagabonds.

It would be unfair to the United States to say anything calculated to convey the impression that they are not alive to their responsibilities with regard to the Indians, or that they are not earngstly desirous of doing their duty by them. The report before us speaks of the domestication and civilisation of the wild Indian as a "noble work, the accompaishment of which should be a crown of glory to any nation." Much, indeed, has been done in the direction indicated, but it is being done. The organisation of a United States Indian police force is spoken of as no longer an experiment. There are 40 agencies in which this novel police system is in force, and it seems to work well. As might be supposed, the indirect results of such a force are found to be even more important than its direct advantages. Well trained and disciplined, this force is regarded as a perpetual educator. Extracts upon the subject of this novel police force, from various agents, are quoted. "The force to a man," says one, "are prompt to obey orders in making an arrest. It is immaterial to them whether the offender be a white man or an Indian, a head chief or a young brave, the arrest is always made." It really strikes one as a great pity that we cannot import a few of these active and intelligent officers for the benefit of Ireland.

The idea of making a policeman out of the "wild Indian" is scarcely more odd and incongruous than that of setting up boarding schools for the natives. Altogether, there would seem to be sixty-eight of these establishments set up. They are attended by nearly 4,000 Indian pupils, and a good many more are in preparation. "The interest, aptness, docility, and progress of the pupils is remarked on by their teachers as being fully equal to that of white children." The first two years are spent in learning the English language and the white man's way of living. The great obstacles encountered in the work of educating the children seem to be their natural repugnance to any but their own tongue, and the annual holidays, which send the youngsters back to the old ways of speech, thought, and life. Youths of special promise are selected for particular schools, where the training and education are exceptionally good, and some of these young students' names are curious reading. Among 28 recently enrolled we find "Kill-in-a-house," "Big-left-hand," "Cracking-wing," "Small White Polecat," "Jennie-no-ears," and "Looks-into-the-ledge." That the Indian parents are often fully alive to the value of education for their children there is abundant evidence. One of the agents reports a speech of "Don't-know-how," a Crow Creek Indian, whose daughter, Ziewie, had just returned from a three years' course at a boarding-school. "You know me well," said the gratified parent. "I once carried the most deadly weapons. I now lead a different life. Your chiefs are all wise. In our wild state we wish our children to have education, and advise them well. My father gave me advice ; it was dear advice : 'Go on war-path and try take a scalp, and if you come home with a scalp you will be honoured ; if you get killed your name will be honoured." You know that was hard, but we tried always to obey our fathers. This good friend of ours here gives us good advice, if carried out, will bring everlasting good. Look at my daughter. I am ashamed to appear beside her. Come out with your children. What do you fear? I sent my child because I knew good would come from it. Yes ; I see the good as soon as my daughter came back, for the Indians now get her to interpret for them. Look at the three boys who have come back. You chiefs and warriors most every one of you asked them to come to your lodges. Readers who have known the savage in some of his most captivating aspects cannot but be conscious of a sad falling off in the interest of his speech-making as here illustrated. The lofty sentiment, the [illegible] speech like this seems to sit as awkwardly upon the poor fellow as the breeches and tail coat he probably wore while he was making it. But it is of little use to bemoan the change that is evidently gradually coming over the remnants of the native races of America. It is inevitable, and if we look a little beneath that poetical and picturesque surface by which we have most of us in our day been fascinated, we shall readily conceive that the invasion which the noble savage is rapidly putting on is, after all, an infinite improvement upon the paint and feathers he has taken off. But, be that as it will, the quarter of a million of savages and semi-savages, which are now all that are left of the native tribes of that part of North America now comprised within the United States, are doomed to absorption or extinction. There are some others of them outside the borders of the States, and some on the outskirts of our own territory. But they, too, are going the same way, and those members of Parliament who the other night were privileged to see a real live chief in the person of Lone Bull, will have seen what probably none of the next generation will be privileged to see.—*Globe.*

THEORY OF POLITICAL EPITHETS.

(Nineteenth Century.)

THE last thing a propagandist usually thinks of is the law of epithets. It would be better if it were the first. Without definite ideas of the various kinds of epithets, their nature, uses, and object advocacy becomes mere confusion, and truth is often put back instead of being put forward. Yet experience shows that in the pulpit, the press, and in Parliament, there is, as a rule, no theory of epithets in the minds of those who employ them.

When I came to debate on platforms or listened to those who did, I discerned that few persons knew one kind of truth from another, and it was no wonder that they did not know one kind of epithet from another. The most obstuctive persons were those who think they had a right to say what they had a right to speak, because what they had to say was true. Whether it was relevant or useful had not occurred to them. I well remember the notice taken in newspapers when the *Times* first spoke of an 'established fact' The phrase was first heard of by the public in the columns of that newspaper. In philosophy, a fact is 'established' as soon as it is known to be a fact ; but in politics, a fact is not 'established' until it has recognition in the common mind, and its reality is felt to be indisputable. Then the fact can be used in public argument—it being within the public knowledge. The idea of there being two orders of facts struck most persons half a century ago as new. The distinction had not before been made. As there were two orders of facts—the unnoticed and the admitted—so there were two orders of truth—one which belonged to the subject in hand, and another which did not. This was not at all understood by working-class orators, to whom I listened. Useless and useful truth were distinctions unthought of. Doubtless all truth is useful if we wait until we want it ; but only that truth is useful in argument which pertains to the matter in debate. A man ought to have belief in the truth of what he says, but he ought to have more than that belief, he ought to have knowledge of its nature. What he publicly insists upon should be well ascertained truth, or, to use Grote's expression, 'reasoned truth,' and the disputant should be sure of the limits of the reasoning. There is important truth and unimportant truth ; wise truth and silly truth ; there is sensible truth relevant to the question at issue, and foolish truth relevant to nothing. Honest, energetic, well-intentioned persons who do not know what they mean or do not know whether what they mean is relevant or not, and who think their crude impressions ought to be heard because they are in earnest, are nuisances upon the platform and elsewhere. A clear conception of useful and useless truth is the first element of purpose in speech ; and those without this knowledge are not likely to perceive any distinction in epithets. One who is ignorant of the difference of things will have no idea of discrimination in the terms in which he may describe them, nor will it occur to him that one epithet is not as fitting as another.

A political society—whose name would not interest the reader if I gave it—to which many years ago I belonged, had a secretary possessing remarkable conversational powers, and remarkable for eliminating imputation towards official persons. His accusations often had truth in them, but it was our business not to accuse. The province of argument is to convince and compel consent to what is wanted, by reasons and considerations. The impropriety or ableness and feasibility of the concession sought. Imputation of a dishonouring kind only incenses those to whom it is addressed, and sets them, not only against the imputer, but against those who urge it. It was understood among us that we had caused the death of one official by ingenious pertinacity of unevadable correspondence. This was an entirely unpremeditated result. The secretary had acted upon Bentham's maxim (pernicious if applied without discrimination), namely, that, 'to gain any redress, you must make the ruling powers uneasy.' This is good doctrine under a selfish despotism, or under a government whose policy was to deter persons from proposing improvements ; or under Lord Palmerstone, whose art was to evade change sought if any one did propose it. But under a government which is ostensibly the record of all the redress of evil it can, and sorry it cannot do every thing—assailing it by savage imputation, and pestering it with demads in season and out of season, is simply baseness of agitation, since it assumes that, under such rule, reason cannot be depended upon to arrest wrong. As the business of the society in question was at times retarded by the discussion and reconstruction of sentences, in which there had been secreted gun-cotton epithets, I drew up the following standing orders.

I. That as regards official persons, whom it seems desirable, in the interest of this committee, to kill or to worry to the verge of death, by puncturing them with questions which cannot be answered, or by correspondence which will make life unendurable to them—such persons shall be selected, agreed upon, and put to death by this committee as subjects for these special operations ; so that the secretary may not engage in the miscellaneous murder of ministers or other State officials, who may possibly be of use to the country after the ends of this committee have been attained.

II. That there shall be attached to this committee an officer whose duty it shall be to receive all challenges and give 'satisfaction' to all persons whom this committee may think proper to make [illegible] against them : so that the secretary shall be able to indulge in that vivacity of expression commonly regarded with public favour and this committee be free from that personal responsibility which it might be inconvaient for them individually to undertake.

III. In the absence of the belligerent officer who may be, at times, disabled in the discharge of his duties, the secretary shall nominate a substitute. There shall be selected from the dictionary a list of all epithets which imply dishonesty, insincerity, wilfulness in disregarding the truth ; accusations of malignant fault, base, mean motions, and other similar imputations. From this list no term shall be used in any communication of the committee. But a further list shall be made of all the terms which may be employed in legitimate controversy ; namely, such as refer to indiscernment merely, or want of intelligent discrimination, to lack of sagacity, to unexpected misapprehension of evidence, to unusual facility in avoiding the truth, to oblivious-ness under the treatment, which he has received. He has again and again earnestly entreated the United States Government to give him a title to a piece of land that he might make for himself a home, and in many instances his entreaty has been listened to, but very often after a long delay the Government has actually agreed to give him a patent for his land. All that he can do in many cases is to make use of the land until a legal title to it, which, he says, he knows he will obtain for him in a month or a year he may be moved, and some white man be allowed to enjoy the fruit of his labour. The hardship of this is fully recognised in the report, as well as the folly of the policy adopted of gathering large numbers of the most troublesome and turbulent of the Indians in bands and tribes on "reservations," where, as they have none of their customary means of maintaining themselves, all their necessary food and clothes are provided for them gratuitously. Over a million dollars every year are spent in thus converting active, self-sustaining natives into idle and worthless vagabonds.

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beautiful climates of Nice and Algiers in carrying on this new survey at the earliest possible moment, and the world of science will doubtless soon hear something of the result of this new attack. There is little doubt that on the occasion of future eclipses attention will be much more concentrated on the spectrum of the corona, and more specially constructed instruments will be brought to bear on it than has been the case hitherto. We may already take for granted that the blue lines photographically recorded (in addition to H and K in the violet), will have their position determined with the greatest accuracy, and their coincidence or not with marked Fraunhofer lines will have an important bearing upon the questions to which attention has been directed in the present letter. The work, too, has shown that the new plates are so sensative it will be quite easy at the next eclipse by means of a circular rotating plate, or some such contrivance, to record all the spectroscopic phenomena, however evanescent they may be visible at the moment of disappearance or reappearance of the sun. Such a method will not only give us a complete history of what goes on, but will furnish us with a scale of exact reference. So science advances. Each effort, and especially the one most wisely planned, instead of exhausting the supply of new phenomena, brings still newer efforts and richer harvests in its train. I have been very unfaithful to the task imposed upon me if I have not convinced your readers that the expeditions whose work it was my duty to chronicle have been richly rewarded for their long preparations and tedious journeyings. They will all leave Egypt with the liveliest sense of gratitude for the manner in which all their efforts for the advancement of knowledge among men have been seconded by the Khedive and the Egyptian Government.—*Daily News.*

RUSSIA: ITS TORMENT—DIFFICULTIES.

(By Prince Krapotkin.)

The proposed "gradual" abolition of the poll-tax or capitation, which was announced a little while ago; the diminution of the heavy redemption tax which recently became law; the proposed reforms in the administration of villages, districts, and provinces which have been discussed for more than a year by different committees—all this clearly shows that the autocratic Government of Russia is quite alive to the necessity of tranquillising the public mind by raising from time to time some hopes of a change for the better. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that such promises and the deluse reforms by which they result can satisfy anybody in Russia, or remove the general discontent which is growing in all classes of Russian society. The "reforms" already promulgated by Alexander III. have proved to be no reforms at all; and as to future ones, nobody believes in them, knowing who are the men entrusted with the elaboration of new laws, what are the instructions they have received, and especially who will be the executors of them, and what is the general spirit which animates that immense machine—the Russian Government. As to the diminution of the tax which the peasants pay for the redemption of the land they have received—or, rather, for their redemption from serfdom—it is obvious that to diminish it by one rouble (two shillings) a year now, when the peasantry are already ruined completely by former exactions, means simply to wake among itself vague rumours of great changes impending, and thus to increase the existing agrarian agitation, to no purpose. The same is true with regard to the "gradual" abolition of the poll-tax. Twelve years ago all the *zemstvos* (Provincial Assemblies) unanimously prayed for its complete and immediate abolition; but their petitions were left unanswered, on the ground that, to introduce an income-tax in place of the poll-tax, which the nobleman and the merchant would pay as well as the peasant would necessarily imply the participation of the taxpayers in the control of the expenses of the State; and this is precisely what the autocracy will avoid at any price, even that of completely ruining Russia. It refuses to introduce such taxes as might provoke a demand for constitutional rights; and without these taxes it cannot relieve the peasantry from the dreadful burden of taxes which they almost alone pay.

Finally, the nomination of Count Tolstoy to the Ministery of the Interior at the very time when different reforms affecting the peasantry are under discussion at this Ministry, and the nomination of Trepoff to the new Sub-Ministry of State Police, are the best proofs that the Government does not really wish to grant any reforms at all. In fact, among the educated classes Count Tolstoy is the best hated man in all Russia. During his fourteen years' office as Minister of Public Instruction he proved to be the worst enemy of all education—not only university, but also secondary and even primary—as well as of all private initiative in education, of all freedom, of all control of public instruction by anybody except its own officials; while the recent disturbances on his estate proved him to be one of the most oppressive of landlords. He is the declared enemy of any material and intellectual improvement in the condition of peasantry; of all reforms introduced during the last reign (judicial, military, etc.); and his name (inseparable from that of M. Katkoff, the editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, who is his true inspirer) merely and simply represents the return towards the state of things before the emancipation of the serfs—to the autocracy of Nicholas I.

It is obvious that it is not by a few delusive reforms, and still less by such appointments as that of Count Tolstoy, that the Imperial Government can improve the situation in Russia. It is too grave, and the causes of general discontent are too deep, to be remedied without some profound modification of the whole system of government; and such a modification obviously cannot be expected from Alexander III. All classes of society—except a handful of those who are themselves in the Government just now, and who may be turned out by palace intrigues to-morrow, then to join the ranks of the discontents—all classes of society are pervaded with this discontent; everywhere, from the hovel of the peasant to the palace of the Minister, one may hear it whispered everyday: "It won't do; it cannot go on longer in this way!" The system is condemned by its very servants; even the newspapers proclaim it every day in their *organ*, elaborated by years of censorship, and which their readers are accustomed to interpret by reading between the lines. M. Katkoff is logical in his theories when he says that to stifle journalistic opposition all newspapers with the exception of the *Moscow Gazette* ought to be suppressed. In reality, there is not a single journal in Russia which sympathises with Government, even those which are subventioned by it. Even the editors of the *Moscow Gazette* despise the Government, and merely wish to suppress the competition of the St. Petersburg press on the newspaper market.

The fact is, that since 1855 Russia has completely changed, with a rapidity which can be witnessed only in those countries which enter at a late period into the circle of more civilized nations. Its agrarian economy; its industry, which has increased five, six, and ten times; its system of communications; its trade; its banking system; and, above all, the ideas which circulate in the minds, as well of the educated classes as of the humblest peasant or working man—the very spirit which animates them—all are completely changed. But one thing in Russia has remained unchaned—its Government. Notwithstanding a few superficial modifications and a few reforms, it has remained what it was thirty years ago. Its forms are a little "Europeanised," but its arbitrary character remains the same. The reforms of the last reign having been incomplete, and consequently always prevented by suffocating root in society, have produced some intellectual movement; but they have left altogether unchanged the spirit of our administrative machinery. The spirit which inspires the Minister, his offices, and his officials—their feeling of omnipotence, their profound contempt for human rights, their consciousness of absolute impunity,—have remained just what they were thirty years ago. From the Minister who steals millions, who regards historical criticism as a crime and is more omnipotent than a Turkish Pasha, to the last *ouriadnik* (village policeman) who steals the coppers of the peasant, who makes free use of his *nagaika* (heavy whip) on the backs of the lower classes and denounces those of the upper classes who venture to "disobey" him—from the Minister to the *ouriadnik*, the innumerable host of authorities are inspired with the same spirit which we have witnessed as boys during the last years of the reign of Nicholas I. The only difference is formal, but not substantial. During Nicholas's reign men were killed by the administration of 7,000 strokes of the rod; but a special imperial order was necessary for that, and the *stanovoy* (chief of police in the canton) knew perfectly well that he might himself share the same fate for an abuse of authority. Now the *stanovoy*, *ouriadnik*, murders peaceful men with his revolver, perfectly sure that he will not be prosecuted if he says that he suspected the peaceful man to be a *kramolnik* (a revolutionist).

If I could reproduce here a mere list of such deeds as occasionally find a record in the Russian newspapers, during (say) a fortnight, the English reader would shudder at it. I could reproduce a long catalogue of peasants flogged, put into cold holes or ordered to walk on their knees over dry peas for the purpose of exacting taxes; of other peasants beaten, killed, thrown into prisons, or administratively exported by hundreds every week to Siberia under the pretext of "disobedience" (disobedience has again become the heaviest crime in Russia); of men torn away from their occupations, ruined, and exiled at the whim of a *stanovoy*; of arrests on false accusations; of briberies and robberies committed in low and high places—all under the pretext of saving society from Nihilism, and so forth. This would give a true picture of the realities of Russian life.

The events of the last five years have concentrated all the attention of Western Europe on the "Nihilists," on their conspiracies and attempts. According to the newspapers of Western Europe, it would seem that in Russia there are only "Nihilists" and a few superior officials who have been dismissed by the Czar, and perhaps two or three Commissions elaborating projects of new laws. Russian life has been completely left out of sight during the last few years, as if it did not exist at all; while it is only in this life that the very causes of the present disturbances are to be found, as well as of the general discontent which pervades the whole of Russia and has already created such a situation, out of which no possible issue is apparent.

It is especially at both extremities of the social scale that the discontent is becoming strongest and manifest itself in the most acute forms: among the peasantry and among the educated classes; among those who suffer the most from the material and personal yoke and among those who suffer the most from the intellectual yoke. It is both these currents of discontents, powerful when coinciding at a given historical moment, that I propose to analyze in another paper.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford & Co., 77, Strand, London.

SPIRIT-RAPPING IN FRANCE.

A Lieutenant in the 20th Regiment of French infantry has just been dismissed the service and sent to prison for swindling a widow lady at Marmaude out of a large sum of money. Lieutenant Verbecque's regiment was quartered at Marmaude, in Gascony, and he had, with his mistress, obtained lodging in the house of a widow lady, who was a profound believer in communication with the other world through the medium of spirits. Lieutenant Verbecque and his mistress determined to trade upon the old lady's credulity, the first step being for the mistress to pretend that she should much like to learn the mysteries of "spiritism." The old lady was of course delighted at having, as she thought, made a convert, and when her pupil had become an adept she began to receive through the latter messages from her deceased husband. In the first place these messages merely took the form of endearing words, accompanied by little packets of sweetmeats and bouquets, but after a short time the "late lamented" informed his widow that he had left a few small debts which he wished to pay himself, and that she was to place the money in a box at a certain place. The old lady obeyed these injunctions, to the great profit of the lieutenant and his mistress, but her relatives at last got wind of what was going on, and informed the police, the result being that the woman, being deemed the more culpable of the two, was sentenced to thirteen, and the officer to only four months' imprisonment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed on July 6 on the Birmingham and Walsall Canal, near the Birmingham Railway Station. As the Midland express from Leeds, due in Birmingham at one o'clock, was approaching the station, the passengers were alarmed by the cry that two persons were drowning in the canal next the railway line. A lad, while bathing, had got beyond his depth, and, upon shrieking for help, a companion went to his assistance, and both sank together. The train was brought to a standstill, and Mr. Martin, a Nottingham architect, left his carriage, climbed the fence, and plunged into the canal. He was speedily followed by the guard, named Dando. Mr. Martin dived, and brought one lad safely to the bank, returning to the assistance of Dando, who had meanwhile got hold of the second lad, but was in great danger himself, owing to the depth of mud. Mr. Martin, however, at last succeeded in clutching the guard's hand, and dragging both to the bank. The lads were unconscious when rescued, but animation was speedily restored. The guard was almost exhausted. Their return to the waiting train was greeted with cheers, and a handsome subscription was raised for Dando, who was sent home to Derby by the next train. Mr. Martin was too prostrated to continue his journey to Warrington, and remained in Birmingham.

A VICTIM OF PREJUDICE.

Adam Holt, shoemaker, was indicted at Salford on July 6 on three charges of housebreaking. He was captured by the Manchester City Police, and was by them handed over to the county authorities who detained him on several charges of burglary and house-breaking. When his house in Gorton was searched a large amount of property of various kinds, the proceeds of burglaries, was found. He appeared to have chiefly been guilty of thefts of boots, which he could dispose of in his ordinary way of business, and it was estimated that he had stolen upwards of 500 pairs in all. Jewellery was also found in considerable quantity. In his possession was a six-chambered pin-fire revolver, a long single barrelled pistol, daggers, knives, skeleton keys, and a life preserver, about two feet in length, weighted heavily with lead.—The jury convicted the prisoner, and a sentence of seven years' penal servitude was passed upon him.—On leaving the dock, the prisoner said that a grievous mistake had been made. He had not committed the burglaries, but had tried to earn an honest living, and was the victim of prejudice on the part of the police.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR THE ATLANTIC.

A Swedish engineer, Captain Lundberg, has made a contract with a New York firm for the construction of a fleet of steamers of a new type, which will run between Liverpool and New York. Captain Lundberg asserts that he has made a discovery by which the speed of these steamers may be brought up to 21 knots an hour, the passage across the Atlantic being thus reduced to five and a half days. The dimensions of the new steamers are to be as under:—Length, 450 feet; breadth, 66 feet; draught of water when loaded, 23 feet; tonnage, of 10,881 tons gross tonnage, and the four engines, of 4,500-horse-power, will drive two propelling screws. They will be entirely of steel, with double bottoms, and divided into compartments. The proportion of breadth to length will be as one to seven, instead of one to ten, as is generally the case, and this, according to Captain Lundberg, will increase their strength. Above the floating line the new vessels will not differ in appearance from those now running, but there will be a material difference in the hull, for two-thirds of it will be below the floating line, and the screws, instead of being outside, as they now are, will be inside the hull. Another distinctive feature in these new steamers is that the narrowest part of the bow is at the floating point, and that the width gets gradually greater down to the keel, this being the very opposite of the plan hitherto received as the most suitable. These steamers, the first of which is now in course of construction at Washington, will have accommodation for 600 first class and 1,000 steerage passengers, with a load of 2,700 tons of coal and 550 tons of cargo.—*Daily News.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON, &c.

1606 Nizam (s), Harris.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

767 Wave Queen, Wilson.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2690 Werneth Hall (s), Lloyd.

FOR HAVRE.

1467 Cotherstone (s), Story.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2085 Cochin (s), Napoleon.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1803 Birmania (s), Fabini.

FOR ANTWERP.

1244 Thessaly (s), Harbord.
1390 True Briton, Gray.

FOR EGYPT.

2218 Armenia (s), Read.
1105 Alleghany (s), Rea.
2263 Bhandara (s), Phillips.
2188 Booldana (s), Turner.
1439 Chindwara (s), Price.
1716 Clan Macdonald (s), Bain.
1481 Dryburgh Abbey (s), Horton.
1373 Empire (s), Daring.
1314 Ethiopia (s), Melville.
1891 Hydaspes (s), Harvey—Mails, August 8.
1496 Inchrhona (s), Brown.
1432 Iris (s), Madgehon.
1525 Kangra (s), Wood.
1506 Khiva (s), Scrimer.
1132 Lucinda (s), Carr.
2617 Merton Hall (s), Verrill.
1494 Naples (s), Willis.
1462 Northern (s), Watson.
1078 Sicily (s), Hetherington.
1540 Zambesi (s), Moule.

FOR MOULMEIN.

975 Ireland, Griffiths.
780 Peerless, Short.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1430 Sierra Estrella, Murdoch.

FOR PORT SAID.

1497 Knight of the Bath (s), Williams.

FOR NATAL

142 Dorthea, Brinch.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Glen Caladh, Lamon.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1816 Vorwaerts (s), Eggeer.

UNFIXED.

Ships.

1300 Antelope, Peabody.
1309 L. L. Sturges, Linnekin.

Steamers.

100 Calder (s), Dyer.
1399 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.
2014 Galatia (s), Allison.
1699 Hampshire (s), Jones.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

936 Mecca (s), Sleeman.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 1—(Harbour Defence.)
— I. G. May Frere (s).
1407 Magdala (s), 1—(Harbour Defence.)

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

RAPID AND CONTINUED PROGRESS
—OF—
RING SPINNING.

1.—RABBETH'S PATENT SPINDLE purchased by us in January 1878.

2.—FIRST American Ring Frame sent to us by the Inventor, Mr. Rabbeth, in January 1878.

3.—FIRST Frame on this principle turned out by us in August 1878.

4.—Howard and Bullough's Patented Improvements dated July 22nd, 1878; July 29th, 1878; May 5th, 1880; May 13th, 1881.

5.—Production before extension of works—3,000 spindles per week.
Production after extension of works (completed in October, 1880)—5,000 spindles per week.

6.—Total up-to date, 907,830.

(*A List of Firms amongst whom these Spindles are distributed will be supplied on application.*)

The great success of our Rabbeth Ring Throstle having rendered it necessary to meet a much larger demand than we could have reasonably anticipated, we have completed an extension of our works—which nearly doubles our present large out-turn.

Parties desiring to order with us may therefore depend on having their orders executed with the same care as heretofore, and within reasonable time

We shall be glad to give, on application, references to Spinners Spinning successfully counts from 6's to 50's on these spindles.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH,
MAKERS OF
COTTON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING MACHINERY,
GLOBE WORKS,
ACCRINGTON,
ENGLAND.

April, 1882.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1409 Reciprocity, Jones—Liverpool, April 25.
1308 Charles Worsley, Morgans—Liverpool, May 20.
1150 W. G. Russell, Evans—Liverpool, May 23.
865 Rotomahana, Mann—New York, May 24.
1169 Frank Stafford, Smith—New York, May 27.
1219 Fearnought, King—Liverpool, June 3.
1602 Forest King, Holmes—Liverpool, June 9.
2278 Great Victoria, English—Liverpool, June 14.
1492 Monrovia, Moore—Liverpool, June 20.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith—Liverpool, June 20.

FROM OUTPORTS.

— Sarah Hobart, Cooker—Aden, loading.
736 Stanhope, Davies—False Point and Mauritius, loading.
538 Ernestine, Hirist—Melbourne via Newcastle—Loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1868 Malwa, Atkinson—Australia—Left Suez Canal June 28.
1293 Inchmornish, Day—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal July 11.
1775 Bokhara, Weighell—Venice—Left Suez Canal July 22.
1061 Arago, Jones—Calcutta.

EXPECTED.

1137 Norfolk, Woolston—Tyne, June 27.
1850 Clan Stuart, Pratt—Liverpool via Glasgow and Cape, June 27.
1372 Adelaia, Crelovitch—China, June 28.
1276 Stanmore, Jennings—Cardiff, June 28—Via Malta.
1650 Cambodia, Wildgoose—Cardiff, July 6.
1780 Danion, Inch—Newport, July 8.
1729 Wistow Hall, Collin—Liverpool, July 9.
2156 Sutlej, Johnson—Sydney, July 12.
1490 Ganges, Andrews—London, July 12.
1515 Hutton, Henderson—Tyne, July 13.
1319 Clan Alpine, Soutar—Liverpool, July 13.
1660 Corinth—Cardiff, July 15.
2014 Ischia—Liverpool, July 16.
1285 Delhi—Tyne—July 19.
1515 Kashgar, Murray—Venice, July 21.
2910 China—Genoa, July 21.
2252 Rohilla, Barrett—London, July 26.
2271 Mirzapore, Perrins—Sydney, July 26.
1036 Knight Templar, Johnson—Tyne.
2021 Victoria, Murray—Glasgow.
— Rosehill—Cardiff.
1913 Recta, Ross—Rangoon.
— Storra, Clark.
1189 Inflexible, Cumming—Sunderland.
1852 Abissinia, Gar'no—Genoa.
1395 Daphne, Doncich—China.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, July 24, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes .. Rs. 100 10 *a* 100 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) .. .. 101 8 *a*
4½ Per Cent. of 1879-79 (1893) .. .. 107 8 *a*
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) .. 107 8 *a*
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

4 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 *a*
East Indian Railway .. .. ..
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. .. per £10 Rs. 148 *a* 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. .. per £20 „ 220 *a*

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1884) .. .. Rs. 104 0 *a*
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) .. .. „ 104 12 *a*
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1888) .. .. „ 106 6 *a*
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) .. .. „ 107 14 *a*
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) .. .. „ 109 0 *a* 110 0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) .. .. „ 111 0 *a*
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) .. .. „ 101 *a*

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 *a* 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 (1887) Bengal Mills .. 101 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1876 (1892) Bowreah Cotton .. 100 *a* 102
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press .. 105 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Cossipore Co. .. 103 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. H. Ry. A. .. 102 *a*
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) do. do. B. .. 103 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Dumbar Cotton .. 101 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1878 (1883) Eastern Cachar Tea 104 *a* 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1884) Fort Gloster Jute.. 104 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Howrah Jute .. 102 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) do. do. .. 102 *a*
7 Per Cent. 1881 (1884) India General .. 107 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Kinmond Manfg. Co. 103 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1884) Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. 109 *a*
9 Per Cent. 1881 (1884) Panbaree and Koorkoora .. .. 101 *a* 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 (1885) Rungleo Rungliot Tea .. .. 103 *a* 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 (1884) Ranegunge Coal .. 105 *a* 106
10 Per Cent. 1879 (1888) Saphakait Tea .. 100 *a*
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1885) Sing, & Murmah .. 103 *a* 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1888) Teesta Valley Tea.. 107 *a*

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid	Year's Divnd.	Quotations.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	Rs.	125	*a*	
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.		125	*a*	
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.		172	*a*	
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	7 do.		134	*a*	
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.		842½	*a*	X
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	100	5 do.		125	*a*	
Delhi and London Bank	£25	2½ do.		293	*a*	
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.		120	*a*	125
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.		101	*a*	
National Bank of India	£100	2½ do.		96	*a*	
Rohilkund & Kumaon	100	4 do.		107	*a*	108
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 do.		500	*a*	505 X
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 do.		99	*a*	

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agricult. Phosphates	..	85	nil	14	20
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.		100	nil	11 *a*	
Bally Paper Mills Co.		£10	1/10 p.ct.	169 *a*	
Barnagore Jute Factory		100	10 p.ct.	115 *a*	116
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.		1,000	4½ p.ct.	1,600 *a*	
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.		100	5 ad int.	155 *a*	157
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.		£100	7½ p.ct.	150 *a*	
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.		100	....	112 *a*	
Bonded Warehouses		100	18Rp.ah.	400 *a*	
Bowreah Cotton Mills		100	nil	91 *a*	
Budge-Budge J. Mills		80	11½ p.ct.	132 *a*	
Burrakur Coal Co.		£10	9/20 p.ct.	60 *a*	70
Calcutta Booking Co.		700	28Rp.ah.	290 *a*	
Calcutta Hydraulic		100	20 ad int.	133 *a*	
Calcutta Tramways Co.		100	9/10 p.ct.	111 *a*	112
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)		100	12½ p.ct.	117 *a*	118
Chitpore Hydraulic Press.		100	8 ad-int.	123 *a*	124
Darj. Rangeet Coal Co.		100	7½ p.ct.	122 *a*	
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.		70		par.	
Dunbar Cotton Mills		100	5 p. ct.	82 *a*	83
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.		£25	2½ p. ct.	20 *a*	
Fort Gloster Jute Manf.		100	22½ p. ct.	88 *a*	
Goosery Cotton Mills		200	9 p. ct.	260 *a*	X
Do. (New issue).		200	....	210 *a*	
Goosery Jute Mills.		100	12½ p.ct.	160 *a*	161
Do. (New issue).		10		20 *a* 21	prem
Gouripore Co., Ld.		100	2½ p. ct.	117 *a*	
Great Eastern Hotel		250	2 p. ct.	170 *a*	172½
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld.		100	....	par.	
Howrah Building Co.		500	5½Rp.ah.	103 *a*	110
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.		100	5 p. ct.	127 *a*	128
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.		1,000	11 p. ct.	1,600 *a*	
Indian E. C. Cement Co.		100	nil	135 *a*	138
Do. (New issue).		25	....	15 prem *a*	
Kamerhatty Jute Mills		50	9/5 p. ct.	45 prem	
Landing & Shipping Co.		100	3 p.ct.	98 *a*	
Muir Mills Co., Cotton		200	7 p. ct.	300 *a*	
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.		100	9/12 p.ct.	155 *a*	160
Naini Tal Brick Co., Ld.		100	nil	81 *a*	
Nasmyth's Pat. Press		500	9/4 p.ct.	450 *a*	
New Beerbhoom Coal		100	9/5 p.ct.	93 *a*	X
Rajmahal Stone Co.		100	9/5 p. ct.	90 *a*	
Ramkistopore Press		100	10ad-int.	105 *a*	
Ranegunge Coal Assn.		100	9/5 p.ct.	73 *a*	X
Riverside Press Co.		50	10ad-int.	100 *a*	
R. Scott Thomson & Co.		500	2½ad-int.	265 *a*	
Seebpore Jute Manfg.		100	9/4 p.ct.	98 *a*	99
Strand Bank Press Co.		100	9 ad-int.	112 *a*	113
Tarpore Sugar Works		100	....	101 *a*	
T. E. Brown & Co., Ld.		100	....	102 *a*	103
Union Jute Co., Ld.		75	10 p. ct.	152 *a*	153
Watson's Patent Press		100	10ad-int.	109 *a*	

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Yearly.				
Adulpore Terai [Darjg].	100	nil		80 *a*	
Amicable [Assam]	100	nil		30 *a*	
Amluckie	100	10 p. ct.		100 *a*	
Arcuttipore [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct.		104 *a*	
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct.		624 *a*	600
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct.		105 *a*	
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil		90 *a*	
Bengal [Cachar]	100	4 p.ct.1		64 *a*	68
Do. contributory	80	4 p. ct.1		52 *a*	
Bishnauth [Assam]	200	nil		262 *a*	
Do. contributory	100	nil		138 *a*	
Borelli [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct.		160 *a*	165
Burkholah [Cachar]	100	4½ p. ct.		66 *a*	67
Central Cachar	200	6 p. ct.1		135 *a*	
Central Terai [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct.		100 *a*	
Chandypore [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct.		500 *a*	
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil		par.	
Cherra [Cachar]	£10	2 p.ct.	1	par.	
Chota Nagpore	100	31 p.ct.		82 *a*	
Cinnatolliah	100	nil		....	
Colonsay [Assam]	100	nil		65 *a*	
Coochecla [Cachar]	100	nil		72 *a*	
Cutlecherra [Cachar]	100	nil		110 *a*	112 N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p.ct.		250 *a*	
Dedur Kosh [Cachar]	100	nil		30 *a*	
Dehing [Assam]	90	5 p.ct.1		68 *a*	69
Dehra Dhoon	100	5 p.ct.		80 *a*	
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam].	100	5 p.ct.		101 *a*	
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Do. do. A	£10	11 p.ct.		156 *a*	
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct.		168 *a*	
Durrung [Assam]	100	8 p.ct.		75 *a*	76
Eastern Cachar	100	5½ p.ct.		53 *a*	
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil		64 *a*	65
Endogram [Cachar]	£10	nil		130 *a*	
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Indian Terai	500	15 p.ct.		590 *a*	600
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Jokai [Assam]	100	10 p.ct.		111 *a*	112
Kalacherra [Cachar]	100	nil		77 *a*	
Kangra Valley	100	2½ p. ct.		par.	
Khobong [Assam] A	90			2 *a* 3	prem
Do. do. B	100	....		par.	
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Kunchanpore [Cachar]	100	nil		41 *a*	42
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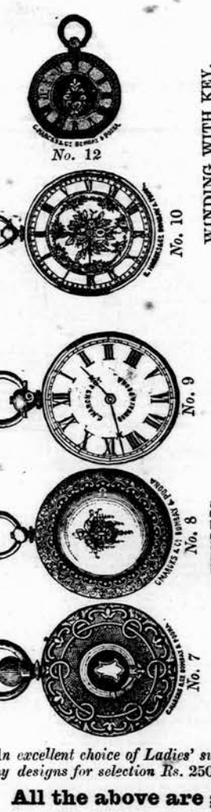

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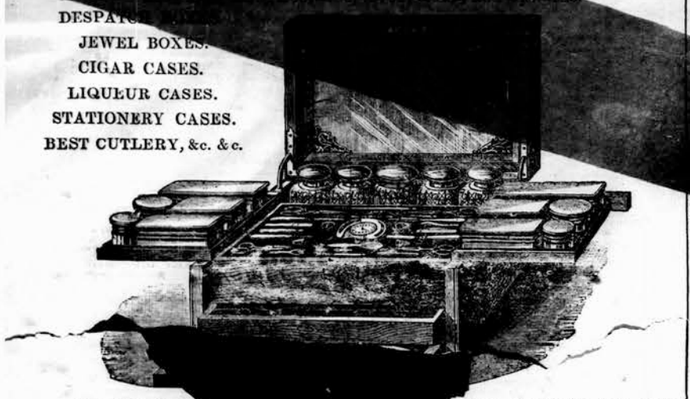

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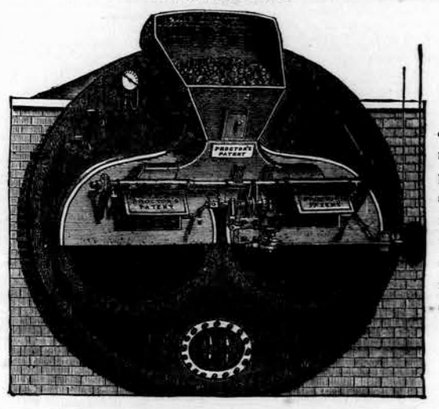

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.